

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
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THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 671.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1858.

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WM. WICKHAM, Honorary Secretary.
Ballot Society's Offices, 5, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

REGISTRATION.

BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.
Notice is hereby given, that JOHN FRASER MACQUEEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, having been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice to Revise the LIST of VOTERS for the Borough of the TOWER HAMLETS, will hold his Court for that purpose, in the

COURT-HOUSE, IN WELLCLOSE-SQUARE,
situate within the said Borough, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of October next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely.

By Sec. 35 of 6 Vic., cap. 18, the Returning Officer and the several Overseers of the respective Parishes within the said Borough, are required to attend the Court of the Revising Barrister, and at the opening of the said Court to deliver to the Revising Barrister the List of Voters made by them respectively, and also all the original Notices of Claims and Objections received by them, and to produce all Rate-books, Documents, Papers, and Writings, in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matter necessary for Revising the respective Lists of Voters.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1858.
HENRY CHILD,
Returning Officer for the said Borough.
King Edward's-road, Hackney, and
No. 1, Turnwheel-lane, City.

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The Session is divided into three terms, viz., from the 21st of September to Christmas; from Christmas to Easter; and from Easter to the 1st of August. The Yearly payment for each Pupil is 18l., of which 6l. is paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three-quarters past Three o'clock. The Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

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Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHARLES C. ATKINSON,
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 671.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

WILLINGHOOD IN THE CHURCH.

WE have often had occasion to remark that if the friends of the Church of England were but possessed of the faith and the wisdom necessary to work that rich vein of unsuspected wealth which lies within their reach, they would be able to effect, with comparative ease, almost everything that they desire. If, for example, the bench of bishops, instead of sedulously fostering their own and other people's incredulity in the efficacy and trustworthiness of Christian liberality—if, instead of suggesting all sorts of awkward and (religiously considered) immoral substitutes for the voluntary principle, and casting plaintive looks at the Legislature to devise for them some means of relief—they were boldly to make their appeal to the hearts of their people, and wisely organise a plan for distributing its proceeds, so as to make those proceeds as spiritually productive as possible, they would find the power and influence of the Church over which they preside more than doubled in the course of a few years. The condemnation of the system they prefer is this—that it leaves the fond attachment of multitudes, and their willingness as well as ability to express it worthily, to waste away for want of fitting exercise and direction. Probably, there never was a Church which held in her hands such splendid materials for usefulness as the Church of England—while, it is equally probable that there never was a Church that put them to so little use. Her bishops and clergy, ever intent upon grasping the shadow, have lost the substance, of religious power—and now that population is rapidly outgrowing their means to instruct it, they bid fair to miss even the opportunity of improving and enlarging the vantage ground which past events bequeathed them.

We, as on-lookers, are astounded at their blindness. They see what we Dissenters have done, and are doing, under special difficulties and disadvantages, with the leverage of the voluntary principle. They have themselves tested its power by experiment—and never without success. But they have scarcely more faith in it now, as Christ's ordinance for the extension of his kingdom, than they had fifty years ago. They never commit themselves to it, except under the pressure of necessity—they deem it quite unsafe to be trusted alone—they are fidgetty and nervous until they can support it with endowments, however meagre—and when obliged to employ it, they contrive to deprive it, as much as possible, of its vitality, freedom, and credit. And herein the dignitaries of the Church are far more obtuse than the working clergy—and both are immeasurably behind the laity. To some extent, this comes out in the Blue Book on Spiritual Destitution—from which we purpose laying before our readers a few additional and illustrative extracts. But for the limitation of our space, we could multiply their quotations. Lest, however, we should weary our readers, and encroach upon the columns destined for other matter, we have

resolutely confined ourselves to single specimens of a class.

Dissent flourishes chiefly in the middle zone of British society. It is seldom met with in the higher ranks of the nobility and gentry—and we are constrained by facts to admit that, save in certain localities such as Wales, or as wielded by certain sects, such as the Primitive Methodists, it has failed to interest, to any large extent, the very poor. But the Church of England comprises within its pale the chief wealth of the land. Does that wealth so benumb the liberality of its owners, as to render all appeals to their Christian willinghood sure of failure? Not at all. Were the rulers of that Church to point out the fitting occasion, and proclaim their "God wills it" from their high places, there can be no doubt that, marvellous as has been the success of the Free Church of Scotland, that of the Church of England would throw it into the shade. We select a single instance from the evidence of W. Cotton, Esq. This gentleman seems to have acted as treasurer of a fund raised to build ten churches, parsonages, and schools in Bethnal-green parish. He himself built one of those churches, and another individual, a medical man, gave 10,000*l.*, which was found sufficient to build another, to erect a parsonage, to endow it with about 60*l.* a-year, and to give an endowment for the schools of 1,000*l.* Mr. Hubbard, another Bank of England Director, who has passed the chair, is also announced as "going to build and endow a church." Then comes the following interesting evidence:—

Do you recollect, besides the 10,000*l.* which the medical gentleman you mentioned gave, other instances of large gifts?

Yes; there were several other instances of large gifts, which were very cheering to those who were engaged in collecting the money. One clergyman called upon me as treasurer of the fund, and put a letter into my hands, and told me I was not to look at it till he was gone, and that I must ask no questions about it; when I opened it I found two 1,000*l.* bank notes. Another gentleman gave 1,000*l.*, and said he desired to be his own executor. Another instance was receiving an anonymous letter to tell me that there was a 1,000*l.* Exchequer Bill at Sir Claude Scott's banking-house whenever I chose to apply for it. The City of London gave 1,000*l.* The Goldsmiths' and Grocers' Companies gave largely. Sir Robert Peel gave 1,000*l.* A memorial fund was given to the treasurer of 2,100*l.* Those were instances very gratifying to all engaged in the work.

Have there been any offerings that have been made avowedly as thankofferings for success in commerce?

Yes; the 2,000*l.* was from "a successful merchant." There were several offerings for having made a good year in business.

The spirited manner in which this merely local necessity was met indicates pretty distinctly what might be done with the voluntary principle if it were more ungrudgingly and generally relied upon. But it is not only from munificent donations, such as the above, that the Church of England might reap fresh strength, were she to handle her sickle with faith and skill. Our next extract is designed to show that even the poor prefer, in religious matters, to throw off that pauperism which bishops appear to deem it charity to foster. The following, from the evidence of the Rev. J. Calbourne, Incumbent of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, does not surprise us, although, we doubt not, it must have startled some of their lordships. Mr. Calbourne says, "I have 10,000 people in my parish, and I do not think that I could raise for any purpose whatever 5*l.* by going round from house to house." Yet this gentleman, within a few minutes of making this statement, gives this testimony:—

In this population you do not imagine that there are more than six persons keeping female servants?

I am sure of it.

Not to take care of the children?

No; the elder children generally nurse the younger.

Such is the poverty of the district?

Yes.

How are the expenses of the church provided?

By the voluntary contributions of the congregation.

How are those contributions raised?

They pay them into the vestry after the service each quarter, or the collector, the sexton, calls upon those who are most respectable every quarter.

Do you find a difficulty?

We do find a little difficulty; still we get it; we are not in debt.

Does anything remain that falls upon you in that respect?

No.

To make this extract perfect we must append to it a short re-examination of the witness by the Bishop of St. David's. The illustration is really worth a Jew's eye. It is a gem of the purest water.

What do you take to be the amount of quarterly payment made by each person towards the expenses of the church?

We have a scale of payment from 6*d.* a quarter to 10*s.*: several poor men pay 6*d.* a quarter, which enables them to recognise a place in the church as their own.

With regard to those men, what is their ordinary employment or condition?

I have two men at the present moment in my mind; and one sells hearthstones in the street, and the other door-mats.

And yet this illustration does not seem to have satisfied their lordships. Very soon after, we find them, in the examination of another witness, the Rev. T. P. Stooks, Secretary of the London Diocesan Church Building Society, essaying to fish up a condemnation of this acceptance of the pence of the poor. The answer, however, does not suit their purpose, if any such purpose they entertained.

Where it is entirely a poor population, you would wish to have an entirely free system?

I am not sure of that; my belief is, that the poor, like ourselves, prefer their fixed places in church, and that they are perfectly willing to look upon the pew-rent rather in the light of establishing their property, and to pay a small annual sum for their sittings. In one or two instances, new churches are building where there will be scarcely any free sittings, the neighbourhood being full of mechanics in the receipt of very fair wages; and the clergymen think it more advisable that those men should have a feeling of independence in coming into church and of proprietorship in their seats, and they intend to attach some payment to each sitting.

The discouragement of this reply did not prevent their lordships from plying the witness with other leading questions of the like tendency. The following examination is conducted, we believe, by the Bishop of Ripon, that paragon of Evangelicals. How his queries would have suited the mouth of the Apostle Paul, or of his Divine Lord, the Bishop, perhaps, did not stay to reflect:—

Which do you think the most desirable form in which a provision for the clergyman in those poor districts should be made. You would not, I presume, condemn him to the mere voluntary system?

No; I wish there was an endowment for each church.

You would probably prefer that there should be other modes, so that the endowment and the voluntary system might be combined?

That would be my idea of the best arrangement. I think it is very undesirable to leave any man entirely independent of his congregation; the feeling existing between them is strengthened by his not being so. On the other hand, I think it is unjust to a high-minded man to be entirely dependent, as in many instances at present, upon the prejudice or caprice of his congregation.

Does not that positively tend to make the ministry of a high-minded man less valuable?

Yes, it certainly tends that way.

Do you know how that is in the poor parishes with regard to Dissenting Ministers. Are they much in the hands of their congregations?

I believe entirely, or almost so.

We had marked some other passages for quotation—but, we believe, we must resolutely resist the temptation to produce them. But let our readers compare the telling facts testified to before this Committee, with the spirit which prompted, and which radiates from, the queries put in the last extract, and they will be at no loss to account for the difficulties which have overtaken the Church of England. Can anything be more depressing to voluntary zeal? Here is a spontaneous and honourable feeling of independence on the part of the poor, and a munificent liberality on the part of the rich, virtually discouraged, lest "high-minded clergymen" should be dependent on their congregations. And these most reverend fathers take credit to themselves, no doubt, for religious wisdom. Clerical—but especially Episcopal—pride and unbelief are at the bottom of the Church's weakness. They act as a wet

blanket upon Christian enterprise. The men who are not ashamed to parade them are, in more senses than one, the Incumbents of the Establishment. They lie down and burden, and thereby spoil, that which it should be their chief desire and effort to raise up and cherish—and they take pains to cramp the religious energies of the laity to the narrow dimensions of their own faith in truth. The strong common sense of Englishmen already begins to suspect the system to which these clerics cling with such tenacity—and this Blue Book on Spiritual Destitution will rather corroborate than dispel the suspicion.

THE CHURCH-RATE CAMPAIGN.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS AT IPSWICH.

On the 19th ult., before the magistrates of this town, Mr. Stephen Piper, of the Old Butter-Market, was summoned by Messrs. Haddock and Aldous, the churchwardens of St. Lawrence, for the non-payment of 14s. 7d., the amount of his Church-rate. Mr. Westhrop appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Eisdell for the defendant. William Scarlett proved that the required notice was affixed to the church door; and Mr. Haddock stated that the rate was made at the vestry on the 8th of June, 1857. He called for the rate on the 17th of May, when Mr. Piper was not at home; and again on the 29th of July, when Mr. Piper said he considered the rate was illegally made, and, therefore, he refused to pay, and should stand the test. Mr. Eisdell, on behalf of Mr. Piper showed, that at the meeting in question several amendments were proposed, but that the chairman refused to put any of them, in consequence of which a protest was made, and a request made that the protest be entered upon the book, of which no record appears. Mr. Westhrop: I think we ought to understand whether or not Mr. Eisdell disputes the validity of the rate. Mr. Eisdell said he had not given the magistrates notice that he disputed the validity of the rate. The room was then cleared, and when re-opened the mayor said, it was the opinion of the Bench that an order for payment in this case should issue. Mr. Eisdell intimated that he should appeal against the decision.

At the same magistrates' meeting Henry Last, constable of the parish of St. Mary Tower, appeared to answer an information charging him with having illegally taken 14s. beyond the fees allowed for making a distress for Church-rates upon the goods of J. B. Alexander, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Eisdell appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Westhrop for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Eisdell said it appeared that Mr. J. B. Alexander was himself assessed as an occupier of mansion, &c., in St. Mary Tower, and Messrs. Alexanders and Company were also assessed for a counting-house in King-street. For some reason for which he could not account summonses against Mr. Alexander personally had been issued in both cases; orders for payment were made against him, and distress warrants issued, not only for his own Church-rate but also for that due from the Bank, and what was still more surprising a double set of fees had been charged. The defendant, however, in this instance, went to Mr. Alexander's just before the judges arrived to take up their lodgings; the plate was spread upon the table ready for their lordship's use, when six table and twelve dessert spoons were distrained; these being taken, too, not only for the Church-rate but for the Council-rate as well, and forthwith sold. As far as Mr. Alexander could say, what was taken cost him eleven guineas, and that was seized to pay rates amounting to 4l. 1s. 8d.; or even if they added the rates due by the bank, it would only amount to five guineas. However, the whole of the silver was sold for 7l. 5s. The defendant sent the following account in to Mr. Alexander, with 3s. enclosed, as the surplus:—

H. Last, constable of St. Mary Tower Parish, in account with J. B. Alexander, Esq.

1858.	£ s. d.	By Church-rate and Council-rate to Easter, 1858, own house	£ s. d.
July—To 29 ozs. of silver spoons, sold to Mr. Ashford, at 6s. per oz.	7 5 0	Costs, 10s.; two levies, 6s.; assistance, 2s. 6d.	0 18 6
		By Church-rate and Council-rate to Easter, 1858, bank	1 8 4
		Costs, 10s.; two levies, 6s.; assistance, 2s. 6d.	0 18 6
		Balance	0 3 0
	£7 5 0		£7 5 0

this case the defendant had charged for four levies, when he was entitled only to one, and also for assistance twice, when nothing of the kind was allowed. For this procedure he was liable to treble the amount of excess. The defendant was then called, and said he distrained under the warrants produced. The spoons were handed to his assistant by the servant, and being odd ones they fetched less money than they would had they been pairs. He was aware he was distraining for rates due from the bank; had no warrant for distraining for the council rate. He remained in the house two hours, till his assistant returned. By Mr. Westhrop: He made this distress for four different sums; he had only two warrants. He was told by Mr. Long to distrain for the two council rates. Witness charged the levy and the fees for each rate. Mr. Westhrop said the defendant acted under these two warrants, by each of which he was directed to take the amount and the costs of levying the distress. The churchwardens of the parish were willing to set the matter right, but Mr. Alexander did not feel inclined to do so. Mr. Eisdell: He wished to have it brought

before the magistrates rather than settle it privately. After the bench had consulted in private the Mayor intimated that the judgment of the court was in favour of complainant, and they adjudged defendant to pay 42s., being treble the amount of excess of the levy.

The *Suffolk Chronicle*, in noticing these proceedings, says that the churchwardens of the parish of St. Matthew do their work in a very hole-and-corner style. The gate of the churchyard is always locked the moment the service is over, and the notice for making the rate stuck up where few people are likely to see it. It might have been added (says a correspondent) that six other churches in Ipswich are similarly situated; the public have not access to the doors only on Sundays.

CROYDON.—At a vestry meeting last Tuesday, an amendment for a voluntary rate was made, but the chairman declined to put it. The churchwardens also objected to have their accounts audited on the ground that they were all honourable men. After a great deal of pressure, the following items, copied verbatim from the hotel accounts, were extracted:—

No. 1.	Hotel, Royal Oak, Sevenoaks.	Visitation Expenses.	£ s. d.
Sept. 29, 1857.	Nine dinners, 45s.; Sherry, 15s.		3 0 0
"	Brandy, 3s. 6d.; dessert, 4s. 6d.; ale, 1s.		0 9 0
"	Moselle, 8s.; Port wine, 49s.		2 17 0
"	Port, 12s.; cigars, 6d.; coffee, 12s. 6d.		1 5 0
"	Brandy, 6d.; attendance, 7s.		0 7 6
"	Cigars, 4s. 6d.		0 4 6
"	Expenses on the road		0 6 0
			£8 10 0

No. 2.		
May 13, 1857.	To hire of carriage and four horses to Farnham and back, including post-boys and fly to Norwood	5 15 6
Sept. 29, 1857.	To hire of three Clarendons and pairs to visitation at Sevenoaks and back, including post-boys, gates, and fly fetching clergy to Croydon	7 3 0
		£12 18 6

No. 3.	May, 1857.	Visitation at Farnham.	£ s. d.
		Luncheon, 2l. 10s.; wine, 1l.	3 10 0
"		Ale, 7s.; brandy, 2s. 6d.; waiter, 3s.	0 12 6
"		Expenses on the road, 9s. 6d.; post-boy, 8s.	0 17 6
			£5 0 0

The two days' polling ended on Friday. The result was—For the rate, 679 votes; against it, 225 votes; majority for the rate, 454 votes. Last year a similar attempt at resistance was made, and then about the same number of votes were polled, but the majority for the rate was only 409.

TOWCESTER.—A parish meeting was again called on Thursday (Sept. 2) for the purpose of laying a rate. Both sides mustered strongly. After estimates were given, an amendment was moved and seconded and handed to the chairman, "That the item of sexton's salary be disallowed," which the chairman refused to submit. The mover of the amendment then formally protested "against any further proceedings until my amendment be put" which was again ignored. A 2d rate was proposed and put to the meeting, twenty-one hands were held up for and thirty against. The names on each side were taken, and the churchwardens announced that they would poll the vestry. The anti-rate party then left *en masse*, leaving the pro-rate party to poll themselves, which they did, and, in addition, sent out or received the votes of their friends who were not present when the rate was proposed. Their votes were recorded on the theory as given by a lawyer, that all the parish were supposed to be present. Whether they will have the presumption to enforce the rate under the circumstances remains for future discovery.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S PROGRESS.

The Cardinal, according to the Dublin papers, made his entry into Dundalk on Friday last, amidst a scene of enthusiastic rejoicing which has had no parallel in the history of the town, and which, though it may have been equalled, has certainly never been surpassed by any similar demonstration in Ireland. He officiated at high mass in the church of St. Patrick, and afterwards delivered an eloquent discourse, taking as the text, "This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith" (First Epistle of St. John, v. 4). In the course of his discourse the Cardinal proceeded to trace the triumphs of faith through the persecutions of the barbarous hordes which overran the Roman empire, pointing out how the priest subdued the warlike centurion and the prelate the ferocious king. The faith of Martin Luther then came under review:—

He wondered did St. John, when he wrote down the words prophesying the victory which faith was sure to achieve over the world, see the daring Luther sitting in his study and trying to pervert these very words, and going to write into the evidence of his own perverse system that "faith alone," without the assistance of virtue, would save. He wondered did he see the impetuous philosophers of France, with a sneer on their countenances, with a look of scorn in their eyes, not believing a word they wrote, but putting down the bitter sarcasm and pretended revelations of science of letters, which science itself had long since abundantly confuted, as the grounds on which men should depart from God and set up the world against him. He wondered if St. John contemplated the German calmly writing down the most coldblooded blasphemies against our Lord, or if he saw the attempts now made to turn the very discoveries of science into weapons against our faith. If the holy Evangelist saw all this, he must have smiled to think that in the end the world should be conquered by undying, unyielding faith.

A banquet was given to the Cardinal on Friday night in the Court House. About 150, including several bishops, were present. The Very Rev. Dean

Keiran presided. The toasts proposed were the healths of the Pope, of the Queen, of the Royal Family, of Cardinal Wiseman, of the Primate, of the Irish Hierarchy, and of the Catholic Laity. It will be observed that the position of the Queen was not altogether forgotten, Her Majesty being placed between the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman. The rev. chairman belongs to the Moderate party in the Romish Church. His Eminence returned thanks in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he said:—

I have been astonished—I have been most agreeably surprised—in finding that religious progress is far in advance of what is considered social improvement in Ireland. This is abundantly manifested in the grand and magnificent scale on which all her religious edifices are now constructed—in the more purely ecclesiastical and religious forms on which everything appertaining to religion is planned and executed—in the perfect monastic character of its religious institutions, whether they be monasteries or convents, and in the munificence with which institutions of charity and of education are brought not merely into existence but into perfection. (Applause.)

The Archbishop of Armagh made some allusions to the exclusion of the toast of the Queen's health at the banquet held at Ballinasloe, which he said, some portion of the newspaper press endeavoured to construe into an act of disrespect to her Majesty a circumstance that occurred in another place without the slightest foundation for so doing; for that dinner was a private one, and the omission of the Queen's health, under such circumstances, could not be construed into any disrespect towards her Majesty.

Previous to the banquet, addresses were presented to the Cardinal from the clergy of the diocese of Armagh, and from the Town Commissioners representing the laity of Dundalk.

On Sunday, Cardinal Wiseman presided at grand pontifical high mass in the Metropolitan church, Dublin. The ceremony was of a very gorgeous character. His Eminence preached a sermon from Luke, 2nd chapter, 51st verse:—"And he was subject to them." He was enthusiastically cheered on leaving the church, and the people insisted upon taking the horses from his carriage, and bringing the Cardinal to his lodgings.

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

The arrest of Protestants at Maubeuge (Nord) when they were assembled for divine worship, has been variously stated. A letter from the spot, received in Paris, gives the following version of the affair:—"Great sensation has been occasioned at Maubeuge by the following disagreeable occurrence. Several Protestants had, it appears, sought and obtained permission to meet together for devotional purposes. Matters went on quietly enough until one day they were, if I am rightly informed, accused of proselytism. The Sub-Prefect, indignant at such a scandal, immediately ordered their arrest and committal to prison. Two hours afterwards, and when, I suppose, the nerves of the functionary in question had recovered from the shock they had received sufficiently to allow of the exercise of reason, he gave orders to set them at liberty. There, however, he had reckoned without his host, for his prisoners sturdily refused the proffered boon until permission should come from head-quarters for them to worship God, and even to make proselytes in such manner as they might deem fit. The Sub-Prefect then ordered the gendarmes to turn them out; but here again he was baffled, for among their number there happened to be a *sous-intendant militaire* wearing the cross of the Legion of Honour, which, as you are aware, renders inviolable the person of the wearer, so far, at least, as gendarmes and police are concerned, until after the performance of certain legal formalities. This individual stood before his companions so as to cover them, and then dared the gendarmes to lay a finger on him. Meanwhile the news of the whole affair had spread like wildfire through the town, and a vast concourse was assembled in front of the prison. The Sub-Prefect, finding himself foiled at every point, then tried to arrange the matter *à l'amiable* by going personally, accompanied by the Mayor and (unofficially) by the two colonels commanding the cavalry and infantry in the neighbourhood, to beg the prisoners to leave; but all was of no avail. They remained firm until they gained their point, for a despatch promptly arrived from Paris, granting the permission they requested, and ordering their instant release. On leaving the prison they received a veritable ovation at the hands of the townspeople, who, in immense numbers, were stationed in the neighbourhood of the prison. The general opinion is that the Sub-Prefect will be relieved of his duties. The authorities explain the arrest of the persons in question by saying, that they were not only distributing Bibles (which they had a right to do) but they accompanied the Bibles with money. This might be only alms-giving, and perfectly innocent, but if done to a large extent, susceptible and over-zealous authorities fancied they discerned in it some political object."

A Protestant Synod, which holds its meetings in the memorable district of the Cevennes, with the view of maintaining Protestant unity, has resolved to memorialise the Council of State, and demand a reversal of the decision of the Sub-Prefect of Maubeuge, on the ground of an abuse of authority. As M. Prevost Paradol very justly remarks in the *Débats*, Protestants in France are absolutely at the mercy of the Government. They have been so long accustomed to enjoy the liberty which the constitution proclaims in principle that they do not seem to be aware of the laws under which they live. The

Prefect is not obliged to give any legal reason for shutting up a Protestant chapel. The Council of State may indeed be appealed to, but it decides according to its good pleasure, or its instructions, and not as a court of law.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE. (From the *Continental Review*.)

The Emperor has taken occasion during his journey through Brittany to barter in the most public manner good offices with the clergy. He has given money for church building, and has received in return benedictions without number, and we suppose without price. He has even gone, with the fair penitent who graces his wanderings, and bent his stubborn knee before the shrine of St. Anne d'Auray, who cures the sick and gives increase to cattle. For this he will probably obtain substantial returns at the next elections, when every bishop, curé, and vicar will behave with redoubled zeal as election agents, and hunt up the grandsons of the Chouans to the poll. How much there is of comedy in all this it is difficult to say. In the country of Henri III. we are forbidden to believe that profligacy must necessarily exclude piety; and yet circumstances remind us more strongly of Louis XI. It is not, however, requisite to have a very definite conviction on the point. The patent fact is, that Louis Napoleon, who may have felt that he was sinking despite the support of bayonets, has gripped with a strong gripe at the black gown. There is no doubt that for his temporary purpose nothing could be wiser. A priest and a soldier together can do the work of despotism splendidly; and it is not their fault if the modern spirit is too strong to allow France to halt for more than a brief period in this valley where arrangements have been made to lure her into eternal repose.

As a Government expedient the alliance of the Empire with the Church is not more menacing than was its alliance with the army. There are times when everything gives strength to an usurpation; but there are others when every nominal friend becomes a most dangerous foe. Beyond a small fanatical circle it is not to be believed that the French soldiery consider themselves under any chivalrous obligation to stand by the empire when it begins to totter; and the picture drawn with official pathos by M. de Persigny, of sword and bayonet rallying round the corporal in "shorts," in case indigestion or a grenade terminate the illustrious career of the present incumbent of the Imperial throne, was fitted rather for the intellectual meridian of the Council-General of the Loire than for that of Paris. As to the clergy, they have always too ready an excuse for defection and treachery. They owe allegiance to the powers of this world only in a secondary degree. The first fruits of their service are due to their own interests, which they call God. When their present ally stumbles and falls, his abasement will be a revelation to them. They will discover that they are under both a moral and religious obligation to trample on him whom Providence itself has punished; and their crosses and surplices, their incense-burners, their candles and their blessings, will readily find a profitable direction, and the sweet savour of their support will rise to the nostrils of a new power.

As may easily be supposed, we do not write with any peculiar sympathy for the Catholic Church, nor with any intention of deprecating legitimate criticism even on its fundamental doctrines. But we think we perceive signs that its trimming and subservient conduct of late is proving too much for the good sense and patience of the liberal party in France. Young men, not disposed by nature to repeat the extravagances of last century, are beginning to murmur in their exasperation something very like *Ecrasons l'infâme*. This is equally unfortunate, both for the interests of freedom and those of true religion. But we are dealing with ordinary human nature, which rarely knows how to be discriminating in its antipathies. The French liberals are suffering under grievous persecution. They have not only to regret present abasement, but the errors which deprived them of the glorious prize that was almost within their grasp. Misfortune disturbs the reason much; but consciousness that misfortune might have been avoided disturbs it more. These wounded and baffled champions of the darling idea of modern times are not in a mood to separate dogmas and precepts from the men by whom they are enforced and corrupted. They are entering, therefore, on the old desperate war against faith and spiritualism. And we suspect that the new generation will not be exceeding loth to follow their lead.

The clergy cannot pretend that they are innocent in this matter, and shelter themselves under the plea that they are not their brother's keeper. What else are they? It is their manifest duty to read the signs of the times, and avoid all cause of offence. The most ordinary dictates of worldly wisdom should teach them not to irritate classes who have heretofore proved such dangerous enemies. Have they nothing to say that can conciliate intellect and genius? Cannot some portion of them be subservient to successful violence with sorrowful dignity and significant reserve? The experiment would have been tried of old when a man might have been an ecclesiastic without being a boor, and risen to the highest offices in the Church without mending his social position. The true danger of the modern French clergy is the vulgarity of its origin, its training, and its tone. It is almost exclusively recruited from the most needy and narrow-minded classes, and finds in the seminaries where its education is completed nothing that can elevate or refine it. Whoever has had opportunities of priestly conversation must have been astonished at the trivial language

employed and the sordid sentiments expressed. The coarse features and jarring accents of the majority reveal, however, the level from which they have sprung. With few exceptions, in fact, the French clergy belong to the peasant class. They are the idle, unwarlike, yet ambitious and astute, scions of the meanest families engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Such being the case, no one can affect surprise at the facility with which the Church in France has been bought over by the Emperor, although some may be astonished at the publicity with which the transaction has been carried on. Whilst the cannon of the *coup d'état* was resounding, and perjury had as yet been but half successful, the ministers of the religion of truth were offered as a bribe the vast edifices of the Pantheon. They accepted it with eagerness, as it is their nature to accept property. Since then, not a year, not a month has passed that they have not received something in the shape of a consideration. During the recent Imperial tour through the western provinces they have asked all manner of favours with naive effrontery, and been met with lavish generosity. The last concession made has been the withdrawal of the license previously given to hawk Protestant Bibles. His Majesty knows that gifts and concessions to the Church will produce good interest at present. The world has been witness to the bargain; and short-sighted expediency applauds the sagacity of its favourite disciple.

As we have said, however, this too close alliance between the spiritual and civil powers—in which money and privileges are granted on one side, and sermons, private exhortations, calumny, and denunciation supplied on the other—is rousing the anger of the classes, whose unforgiving and expectant attitude constitutes a perpetual warning that France may not always be content with its present humiliating condition. The empire, which is essentially a thing of limited duration, depending on the unwearied vigilance and unflinching sagacity of one man, of course acts wisely in enlisting new accomplices, and urging them to do unpardonable deeds against the common enemy. Ever since the beginning of the world junior pirates have been encouraged by old hands to commit murder and outrage on prisoners, lest they should repent and be accessible to humanity. But it is singular that the French clergy should consent to be placed in so dangerous a position. Their interests are far more permanent than can be those of any bold adventurer of modern times, who slips up by the backstairs to a throne. The day for founding dynasties by craft and violence has gone by. But the Church may hope to subsist through many a revolution; and, looking at the matter from the very meanest point of view, does not well to chain its fortunes to the chariot-wheel of any usurper with a liberal hand and phrases of piety on his lips. For our part, feeling deeply as we do the necessity of faith in this world, we would call upon the Church to recollect that it has the cure of souls, and that its best riches do not consist in masonry, plate, and brocade; and we would implore our liberal friends to avoid the mistake of last century, and not to attack what they themselves consider essentials, because the form incurs just anger. But we fear that the conflict has commenced; the herald must be in danger in the middle of the field; and we can only stand aside and say that, whatever may be the result to religion and morality, the blindness, cupidity, arrogance, selfishness, and bigotry of the Catholic clergy in France of late years will be found to be chiefly to blame.

THE NEW POPISH MIRACLE IN FRANCE.

A strange story, seemingly destined to rival the wonders of La Salette, is just now agitating the religious world both of Paris and the provinces. Another supernatural appearance of the Immaculate Virgin has been notified near the town of Lourdes, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées. The facts, "of *haute gravité*," putting the diocese into commotion, and spreading their influence far and wide," as stated in the Bishop of Tarbes' ordinance on the subject are briefly these:—Bernadette Soubirons, a young girl of Lourdes, thirteen years of age, professes to have received supernatural visitations in the grotto of Massaville, near that city. The Blessed Virgin is said to have appeared to her, and on the spot where the vision occurred a fountain has sprung out of the ground. The water of this fountain has been found to work miraculous cures, and a vast concourse of persons are already flocking to it for its miraculous qualities. The bishop of the diocese tells us that he did not himself think that the moment was yet arrived for him to interfere; but the civil authorities, feeling themselves called upon to act for the maintenance of public order, and the ecclesiastical power being urged to pronounce its decision, he has consented to appoint a commission to investigate the circumstances. The *Univers* publishes four columns of its own lucubrations on the subject, but prudently forbears to emit a formal opinion until the case has been examined under episcopal authority.—*Correspondent of Guardian*.

The *Journal des Débats* has a very clever article by M. Prévost Paradol, on this alleged miracle. Some people, it pleasantly observes, may perhaps say:—

What can it matter to us that a little peasant girl says she saw the Virgin Mary in a grotto in the Pyrénées, and that the Bishop of Tarbes has appointed an ecclesiastical commission, assisted by the chemical professor of our little seminary, to inquire into the truth of the vision? Let us wait till these things happen on the Boulevards, and the Archbishop of Paris asks the Academy of Sciences to make a report on the subject.

The *Débats* cannot share this supreme indifference

as to the opinions of its fellow-citizens, more especially when it remembers "that they are all electors, and that upon the state of their minds our destinies depend." Besides the importance in a religious point of view of the decision to which the commission may come, its temporal and economical consequences are not to be overlooked. It is charged to decide, not only whether on the spot where Mlle. Bernadette Soubirons saw the Virgin a fountain now flows which did not flow before, but whether the water from this source is ordinary water, or whether it possesses the property of working miraculous cures. On its verdict will depend whether this water is to be sold on the spot at a sous the glass, and bottled for exportation to all parts of the catholic world. The commission has it in its power to grant or refuse to the department of the Hautes Pyrénées the establishment of a new and most lucrative branch of trade; one that requires no capital, fears no "dead season," no strike of labourers, and one which can get on equally well under a prohibitive or a free-trade system; one that will have no need to invoke the voice of a council-general increased protective duties, and will defy foreign competition; for the English, absorbed by their miserable Parliamentary debates, their transatlantic cable, and other trifles of that nature, may continue to send us their iron and cotton, their books and their newspapers, but they will certainly give us no produce that can come into competition with that of the grotto of Lourdes. Further, the *Débats* observes that the decision of the commission will be politically important, because the clergy who are able to put a stamp of authenticity upon prodigies of this kind will be a very different sort of clergy from that which is organised and regulated by the Concordat. Their influence upon the population in case of any conflict of authority will be infinitely greater than that of the council of state and the prefect, in favour of whom no apparitions have ever been seen, and who can only rely upon gendarmes. Passing from these considerations to others more practical, the *Débats* observes that if, as M. de Morny justly told the Council-General of the Puy-de-Dôme, nothing important can be legally done in France without the consent of the central government, if not a stone can be moved or a well dug without authority from Paris, *à fortiori* a miracle cannot be certified or a pilgrimage founded without its consent. Protestants know to their cost that the Government has not one, but twenty, articles of the code which make it omnipotent if a dissentient church or school is desired to be opened. The commission of Tarbes might have been prevented from meeting, or it might have been dissolved in a hundred different ways. Authority to stop its proceedings might be found in the Concordat, in the penal code, in the law of 1834, in the decree of February, 1852. In thus pointing out the power of the Government to interfere with the miracle of Lourdes the *Débats* is far from wishing to see the Government use its powers. It is as much a partisan of the liberty of believing in miracles as of all other liberties, and will hear with equanimity the *Univers* exclaim, notwithstanding its horror of the classics:—

Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna.

But in the name of equality, if not of liberty, the *Débats* claims for all dissentient sects whatever the same rights to enjoy their miracles as are accorded to the Roman Catholics. The Protestants believe (whether rightly or wrongly is nothing to the purpose) that the Bible is a book revealed by God, and that the reading of that book is calculated to induce Catholics and infidels to join their church, just as the Catholics hope that their missions and miracles may convert Protestants and infidels. The Protestants, therefore, attach an immense importance to the free distribution of the Bible. Well, but what they may now freely do in China, according to the new treaty, they cannot do in the department of the Sarthe. There M. Léon Chevreau, the Prefect, has prohibited the hawking of Bibles, because he says they must be "assimilated to writings contrary to the dogmas held by the majority." There is no such thing in any of the French constitutions as an article interdicting in France the distribution of writings contrary to the "dogmas of the majority." The Prefect, however, alleges that the distribution of Protestant Bibles and tracts has a tendency to "revive discussions which are not of our time." To this chronological argument the *Débats* very fairly answers that the apparition of the Virgin in this century is quite as great an anomaly as the distribution of Bibles, and it hopes that upon the principle of fair play, which is not for an age but for all time, means may yet be found to impose upon M. Léon Chevreau a treaty, as favourable to Protestants as that which has just been acceded to by the Son of Heaven, the Brother of the Sun and the Moon.

RMOURSED RESIGNATION OF AN ARCHBISHOP.—It is very confidently rumoured in ecclesiastical circles that Lord John Beresford intends resigning the Archbishopric of Armagh, and that in all probability he will be succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Singer, Bishop of Meath, who is one of the leaders of the Evangelical party in Ireland. The Archbishop was born in 1773, and is, consequently, eighty-five years of age. The annual value of the appointment is 14,400*l.*, and the Archbishop has fifty-six livings in his gift.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAINS FOR THE ARMY.—On Wednesday the commission of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, which had been summoned to discuss the question of nominating two Presbyterian chaplains for the army, met at Belfast. The assembly adopted, by a majority, a resolution that the Government should be informed that the

recommendation of Dr. Goudy and Mr. Rogers was unanimous. Dr. Cooke and others dissented, and the discussion of the question was marked by considerable asperity.

THE BOYNE-HILL CONTROVERSY.—"A. B." writes to the *Times* in reference to the letter of "An Anxious Inquirer," noticed in our last number. "A. B." denies that the Bishop of Oxford gave 2,000*l.* (or any sum at all) towards the building of the church. The money was supplied in the first instance by the Misses Hulme, and afterwards by certain sums entrusted to Mr. Greasley. The Bishop, he believes, did give 25*l.* towards a fund raised for the endowment before Mr. Greasley came forward, but this fund was afterwards transferred to another work in a different part of the parish with which Greasley has no connexion. Mr. Greasley had, it appears, the right of patronage of the first Incumbent of Boyne-hill Church, and "presented himself."

THE REV. A. POOLE v. THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—Mr. Poole having had the offer of a curacy at St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster-street, St. Pancras, applied for a licence to the Bishop of London. In some correspondence on the subject which has been published, Mr. Poole says:—

The restriction which I understand your lordship to require is, that I should not exercise the office of hearing confessions (at least for the present). Now, I must respectfully submit to your lordship, that if I am to accept a curacy in your lordship's diocese under such a restriction as this, it would be to admit the justice of your lordship's revocation of my former licence, which I think can scarcely be expected of me under the circumstances.

Mr. Poole says that he cannot accept the curacy with this restriction. The bishop declines to recede:—

I felt it my painful duty to revoke your licence at St. Barnabas', because in my judgment your practice in respect of confession was calculated to bring scandal on the church. All statements by you, which I have seen or heard since I revoked your licence, have, I confess, strengthened me in the conviction that I was bound to take that painful step. Having most carefully considered your letter of the 11th, which I have this day received, I feel obliged to say that, much as I regret it, I cannot accept you as Mr. Stuart's curate.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN SWEDEN.—The daily papers have during the last week published the memorial to the Swedish Ambassador, and his reply in reference to recent persecutions for conscience sake, which appeared in the *Nonconformist* several weeks ago. The following letters have been elicited by Count Platen's reply:—

FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Addington, Aug. 5.

I have to thank you for the satisfactory information which your letter gives me of the state of things in Sweden, and the probability which now appears of improvement in the way of religious liberty. However good grounds we have for wishing to keep Roman Catholics at a distance, we must not borrow our weapons from their armoury. I cannot deprive myself of the privilege of being found in the good company who have expressed their concurrence in the object of the address to Count Platen, and shall be obliged by your adding my name to the long list which you have sent me. It is a great advantage that we have so favourable a representative of Sweden as Count Platen.

FROM LORD CRANWORTH (LATE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR).

Holwood, Bromley, Aug. 19.

I concur with Count Platen in the sentiment that nations are, in general, jealous—he might have said are properly jealous—about the interference of foreign bodies in their internal affairs. But, considering the general tone of his answer to the address, and more particularly his statement that he believes the address will be conducive to the object desired, I do not hesitate to authorise you to add my name to the list of those who have already subscribed it. As Protestants, and therefore friends of religious liberty, we cannot be doing wrong in expressing sympathy with those who are suffering for their adherence to what they consider to be their religious duty, however erroneous we may deem their views to be.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. MR. MARTIN, of Edinburgh, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation at Derby-road, Nottingham, to become their pastor, and purposes commencing his labours on the third sabbath in October.

MISSIONARIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The Colonial Church and School Society is making arrangements for sending out two clergymen to British Columbia, one of them immediately, and the other as soon as funds are provided.

LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK.—The Rev. Henry More having been compelled by physical debility to relinquish for a time the stated labours of the pulpit, and to resign the pastorate of the congregational church in this town, the Rev. A. Bourne, B.A., of New College, has been chosen to succeed him, and entered upon his duties on Sunday last.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—Circumstances, which could not be foreseen, having arisen to prevent the next Annual Conference being held, as was intended, at Belfast, arrangements are being made for holding it at Liverpool; and the time determined upon is the last week in October, from the 26th to the 29th inclusive.—*Evangelical Christendom for September.*

BARTON-ON-HUMBER.—The Rev. Evan Lewis, B.A., F.R.S., has resigned his office as minister of the congregational church in this town, and has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the church at Rothwell, Northamptonshire. The loss of such a man as Mr. Lewis from Barton and the adjacent towns will be deeply felt. His annual

treats by way of lectures, and scientific demonstrations, &c., on winter evenings, the active part he has taken in every philanthropic and progressive movement, and the thorough evangelical and unsectarian character of his plans have endeared him to all classes of men and all denominations of Christians: while his thorough scholarship and high eminence as a theoretical and practical explorer in physical and natural science will render his removal a matter of deep regret to all the literati of the district.—*From a Correspondent.*

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—On Sunday week all the clergy and ministers of Bradford, Yorkshire, preached a sermon in furtherance of the Early Closing movement. The Vicar, at the parish church, urged employers especially to close all shops not later than nine o'clock on Saturday nights. He entered into particulars to show that a later hour must incapacitate shopkeepers and their assistants, both physically and spiritually, from the discharge of their Sabbath duties. He rejoiced at the growing sympathy between all classes of society. The Ten Hours Bill, and the Saturday half-holiday were among the blessed results of extended philanthropy.

HONITON BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The sixth anniversary of the opening of this chapel was celebrated on Lord's day, the 29th August, when two very excellent discourses were preached by the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London. Honiton being the birth place of Mr. Brock, his visit excited great interest, and large numbers of people came to hear him. The Independent Chapel which—being larger—was kindly lent for the evening service, was full to overflowing. On the following day about 200 friends took tea together, after which, Mr. Brock gave a very interesting address on General Sir H. Havelock. The collections, together with the proceeds from the tea, amounted to 18*l.* There is still a debt of rather more than 300*l.* on the building.

OPEN-AIR SUNDAY SERVICES FOR NAVVIES.—The first of a series of open-air religious services for the especial benefit of the navvies at work on the Glastonbury and Wells Railway was held on the works at Coxley, last Sunday afternoon. A large number of navvies, and several persons from Wells and the neighbourhood, were present. At three o'clock the service was commenced by H. St. George D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., reading John iii., and, after singing and prayer, the Rev. Theophilus Flower, Independent minister, of Wells, preached an appropriate and simple sermon from Heb. iv. 16. The navvies seemed to take great interest, reverently uncovering their heads during prayer, and mingling their husky voices in the singing of Montgomery's beautiful hymn, "Prayer is the soul's sincere desire." At the close of the service, which lasted an hour, Mr. Irvine said, "Please God, we will hold another service next Sunday, and I hope you navvies will endeavour to persuade your comrades to forsake the public-house, and attend." The response from many of them was, "Thank 'ee, Sir, we will."—*Bath Paper.*

THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.—We rejoice to hear from the best authority that the affairs of the Patagonian Missionary Society, in South America, are prospering to the extent which could be expected in the time and under the circumstances of their course. Their agents have found two advantageous openings in the Brazils among the Indians—two on the Rio de la Plata—one in Patagonia—three in Tierra del Fuego. From the last-named their missionaries have just brought, as most willing visitors, to the mission station in the Falklands, Jemmy Button, with his wife and family. This man was bought by Captain Robert Fitzroy for a button, brought to England in the *Beagle*, kept some months here, and taught English, and, twenty-six years ago, returned by the same well-known naval officer to Woollya, his native place. The missionaries report the difficulty to be, not to persuade Fuegians to come to their station, but not to come. They say they could have brought their ship full.—*Record.*—[Meanwhile, Mr. W. Parker Snow, author of a "Two Years Cruise in the South Seas," complains that having been superseded, and deprived of a livelihood by the tyrannical act of the society, they are now interposing all possible delay in the law proceedings by way of putting him to expense.]

JUBILEE OF THE REV. J. GREEN.—On Thursday, September 2, the Church and congregation, joined by a large number of friends from the surrounding neighbourhood, assembled in the Independent Chapel, Uppingham, to celebrate the Jubilee of the Rev. J. Green, in the completion of his fiftieth year as their minister and pastor, by presenting him with a substantial testimonial, consisting of a purse beautifully wrought, and munificently lined by an affectionate and united people, with 185*l.* At half-past two a large concourse of friends having assembled, the Rev. Thomas Toller, of Kettering, took the chair, supported by the Revs. S. McAll, of Nottingham, Jenkinson (Baptist), of Oakham, Fairfax (Independent), of Oakham, G. Bullock, of Weldon, B. O. Bendall, of Stamford, Hardwick (Baptist), of Gretton, Salisbury (Baptist), of Barrowden, R. Pirie, of King's Cliff, J. Symmonds, late of Olney, J. Gamidge late of Kelton, and others. The hymn, "Come let us join our cheerful songs," having been sung, the Rev. Jenkinson, of Oakham, read Psalms 133 and 134, and supplicated the divine blessing, after which the chairman, in a kind and characteristic address, introduced the immediate business of the meeting. Letters from the Revs. J. A. James, Professor Charlton, R. McAll, Robjohns, and others, expressive of their deep sympathy and interest in the occasion were then read. Mr. E. Kemp, of Leicester, a late much-respected deacon, as representative of the church and congregation, delivered an affectionate address to their

venerable pastor, accompanying it with the presentation of the testimonial. Mr. J. Langley, the superintendent of the Sunday School, on behalf of the teachers and scholars, then presented their offering of affection, and with an appropriate address, delivered a beautiful silver watch, on which the following inscription was engraved:—"The Jubilee Testimonial to the Rev. J. Green, from the Sunday School, Uppingham, 1858." The aged and beloved pastor (who is still in the possession of full mental vigour) acknowledged the kindness and generosity of his flock and friends in an affectionate address, relating briefly the circumstances of his coming amongst them, the early history of the church, and appropriately referring to the fact that, during the whole period of his pastorate, the harmony and union of the church had been unbroken, and concluded by invoking the divine blessing abundantly to rest upon them. A Jubilee hymn having been sung, the Rev. Fairfax closed the proceedings with prayer. A large number of friends then adjourned to the School-rooms, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, where an abundant supply of tea and cake was provided. At half-past six the Rev. Bendall, of Stamford, commenced the evening service by giving out a hymn, the Rev. Bullock, of Weldon, reading the Scripture and offering prayer; after which the Rev. S. McAll, of Nottingham, ascended the pulpit and delivered an earnest and faithful discourse from Acts xx. 24, which was listened to with interest by a numerous audience. A hymn having been sung the Rev. Bendall concluded with prayer. On the following afternoon the scholars of the Day and Sunday Schools assembled and partook of tea and cake, when the silver watch, towards the purchase of which they had subscribed, was exhibited. Short addresses by the superintendent and pastor terminated the Jubilee services.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress who are at Biarritz having satisfied themselves on the spot that the sanitary state of that watering place presents no danger for the Imperial Prince, have sent for him. He left on Saturday by railway.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree by which the functions of Governor-General of Algeria are suppressed. General MacMahon is appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the Sea and Land Forces, and is empowered to declare himself dictator in Algeria whenever he pleases. This General was the only senator who voted against the "Public Safety Bill" in February last, and it is to the credit of the Emperor that this act of independence has not stood in the way of his promotion.

General de MacMahon is preparing to leave in a few days for Algiers, where he will receive Prince Napoleon, who will visit the colony about the middle of this month.

It is reported that Baron Gros is to be made a senator, in consideration of his eminent services in China. It is also said that one of the new streets in Paris is to be called La Rue Tien-Sin.

M. Michel Chevalier has followed the example of Count Persigny and M. Morny. The Council General of the Hérault, remarkable as the free-trade department of France, having passed a string of strong free-trade resolutions, held a banquet to celebrate its proceedings. At this banquet, M. Chevalier spoke. In proposing the health of the Emperor, he said:—

"A few months ago, after the horrible attempt which plunged us all into consternation, a gloomy cloud settled upon European politics. It seemed as if the general peace were compromised, it seemed especially that the alliance between France and England was in peril, although it had recently been cemented by a glorious military fraternity, and although it is the pledge, not only of peace among the great nations, but also of the general advancement of civilisation itself. The Emperor then personally intervened to defeat sinister auguries, and he did it with the success which usually crowns his efforts, because success is a recompense due to wisdom and moderation; and thus it was that the interview at Cherbourg took place, which tranquillised the world. Recall the spectacle we witnessed, scarcely three weeks ago. Two fleets, bristling with cannon, are in presence of each other. One bears the British flag, the other the colours of France. The scene is at the foot of that Cape La Hogue which reminds the English navy of a brilliant and decisive victory, and recalls to that of France a reverse which individual traits of heroism did not prevent being a disaster. Suddenly the cannon thunders, rapid broadsides succeed each other, the atmosphere is dark with smoke, and resounds with shouts. Is it not that on one side revenge is sought, while the other strives to celebrate an old victory by a new triumph? No, gentlemen, 'The Empire is peace!' The prolonged cannonade that the echoes of the shore repeat, the shouts and clamour that issue from thousands of throats, are a friendly and respectful salutation, addressed alternately to the two powerful sovereigns of the West—to the Emperor Napoleon III., and to his august and worthy ally, Queen Victoria, who, both animated by the noblest sentiments, have met to consolidate a precious alliance.

Surely some of the lesser lights will have the courage to follow the example of these imperial luminaries who have converted the Councils General into Parliaments.

Lord Palmerston returned to Paris on Thursday afternoon from Chantilly. The Paris correspondent of the *Press* has the following gossip respecting his lordship:—

By the way, when Lord Palmerston was received by their Majesties, they, not without pride, showed him the little Prince; and it is positively asserted—whether truly or not I cannot tell—that his lordship solicited and

obtained the honour of kissing him! If this should be true, one would almost be inclined to credit another story which is current about the noble lord, but which is certainly not becoming his dignity as an ex-Minister: it is, that hearing that the Emperor wears, in hot weather, a Panama straw hat, which cost the enormous sum of 64*l.* English, he humbly prayed to be allowed to see it, and it was brought forth for him! A third story told of him I am not at all disposed to believe: it is, that on being shown at the Louvre the coats, waistcoats, chemises, stockings, pocket-handkerchiefs, and other articles of apparel belonging to Napoleon I., which are there exhibited for the veneration of the vulgar, he was profoundly affected, and even tried to shed tears, but couldn't.

The *Continental Review* states that, "Prince Napoleon is quite at loggerheads with his Ministerial colleagues."

During the Emperor's absence there occurred an incident which greatly exasperated them against the Prince. The Emperor having settled some measures regarding the department of the Marine and the Colonies, charged Admiral Hamelin to make the matter known to Prince Napoleon, which being done, the Prince wrote to the Minister pretty much as follows:—"Admiral, let it be for the last time that you take it on yourself to act as intermediary between the Emperor and me. Whenever he has communications to make to me he has no need of sending them by one of my colleagues." Signed "Napoleon Jerome." This reply, shown to the other Ministers, hurt them profoundly, on account of the haughtiness arrogated by the Prince towards his colleagues, and has, by redoubling hostilities, raised fresh difficulties in the way of the organisation of the new ministry for Algeria. In consequence, the Emperor has had brought under his notice the voluntary absence of the Prince on the occasion of the *fête* of the 5th of August, and his pleasure trip to Geneva in company with ladies.

Count Walewski has arrived at Biarritz, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of Sept. 1 states that their Majesties and the Royal family, accompanied by the ministers and officers of the Royal household, had left Gijon that day on board the steam frigate *Isabel II.*, amidst the acclamations of the people. The weather was very fine, and their voyage promised to be happy.

The Madrid newspapers copy indignant comments of their provincial contemporaries with reference to the shoals of Protestant tracts with which the country is being inundated, and which the Opposition prints affect to consider as among the means employed to liberalise the country.

A distressing accident has occurred on the Santander Railway. The directors were making a trial trip when an embankment gave way, and the engine and tender of the train were thrown off, rolling over twice before they reached the bottom. About twenty persons were injured, and Mr. A. F. Jee, one of the engineers of the line, was killed instantly. His brother, Mr. M. Jee, also sustained injuries, from which it is said he cannot recover.

Letters from Madrid speak of the Ministry there as extremely insecure. O'Donnell lacks supporters, and is reproached with inaction. His former friends, the Moderados, make deadly war upon him; the Progresistas, mistrustful, as well they may be, try to impel him to steps that shall commit him to their cause; the Absolutists are said not to have abandoned all hopes of seeing him revert to the political creed which is believed to have been the first he held.

TURKEY.

It is said that the Sultan has thrown the Mufti of Constantinople into prison for having fomented and excited commotions between the Mussulmans and Christians. Also that, in a recent speech, he, in the most pressing manner, urged all the functionaries to treat all the subjects of his empire with equal justice, and he declares his firm resolution to punish all financial abuses.

Haydir-Effendi is appointed ambassador of the Porte at St. Petersburg; Aristarchi is to go to Berlin.

M. de Thouvenel, French Ambassador at Constantinople, has obtained leave to return to France, and there is a rumour that he will not return to Turkey, but will be replaced by M. Benedetti.

It is stated that the commission charged to survey the mouths of the Danube has unanimously pronounced in favour of the St. George outlet.

AMERICA.

Advices have been received from the United States by the *Prince Albert*, one of Mr. Lever's new line, which reached Galway last Wednesday. A demonstration took place on the 20th ult. in honour of the sailing of the *Prince Albert*. A steamer specially chartered by the Irish Societies accompanied her to Sandy Hook. The Lever line is regarded with confidence in New York as being now permanently established.

Official returns of the recent election in Missouri show that the Legislature was democratic by more than two to one.

General Walker, the filibuster, was in New York, engaged, it is said, in perfecting his schemes for another expedition to Nicaragua.

INDIA.

Both the Calcutta and Bombay mails arrived with news to July 18th and 4th of August respectively. The rebel fugitives of Gwalior, after plundering Tonk, entered the Boondie territory, closely followed by Colonel Holmes's brigade. General Roberts, with the force from Nusseerabad, was still at Tonk on the 19th July. In Oude there seems to be little

change. Sir Hope Grant had marched to relieve Maun Sing, besieged by the Begum, and occupy Fyzabad; in other words to compel Maun Sing to declare himself. We now hold the military road between Cawnpore and Lucknow; the route on to Nawabgunge beyond the capital; and a strip of country a few miles broad along the north of this line throughout its extent. The force which the Begum was organising at Boondie she is unable to retain, the men deserting in large numbers, leaving their arms behind them. The rebel treasury was exhausted. The rebel force scattered in detachments in Oude is estimated at 60,000 men. The Zemindars in many places were resisting the troops sent by the rebel leaders to collect revenue. One is reported to have said to a rebel chief, "I have been in partnership with you in fighting against the British and plundering, why should I pay you? If the British rule is established I will pay them the revenue; if not, it shall be paid to the Begum."

In Behar the rebels continue to give trouble and do mischief. As a military body they are contemptible, but as marauders they are powerful for evil. Arrah has again been attacked, and bungalows have been burnt there; but no lives have been lost. A guerilla affair took place near Dehree, on the 18th July. Captain Rattray picked eight men from his Sikh regiment, and despatched them with instructions to bring in or kill Sungram Sing, who had committed several murders and other crimes in the neighbourhood of Rotas. The Sikhs "bettered their instructions," for in addition to fetching Sungram Sing alive into Captain Rattray's tent, they killed his brother, sons, nephews, and grandsons, in all nine persons. The Sikhs had disguised themselves as mutinous Sepoys, and thus got into the confidence of the whole gang. Colonel Berkeley had destroyed several mud forts near Allahabad, and had cut up a large body of the enemy.

It is calculated by the *Friend of India* that in addition to the native army we have lost by revolt, 40,000 Europeans have already fallen victims to the Indian war; but it is to be hoped this is an exaggeration. Troops were arriving constantly, and Sir Colin may commence the cold weather campaign with 46,000 European and 30,000 Sikh troops in Bengal alone.

The Governor-General was at Allahabad, but it is said contemplated a visit to Lucknow. An act had been passed in the Legislative Council, extending the period of the Governor-General's absence in the North-west Provinces for six months longer. Lady Canning had left Calcutta to join her husband at Allahabad. Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, was at the Neigherries, and Sir Patrick Grant at Ootacamund. Lord Elphinstone and Sir Henry Somerset were both at Poona.

The Buckree Eed Mohammedan Festival passed off in Bombay in perfect quietness, and without any display of force on the part of the authorities. The gay world of Bombay had migrated to Poona, where the Governor now resides.

The *Lahore Chronicle* announces that liberal rewards for their loyalty and assistance have been conferred upon the Maharajah of Putteallah, the Rajah of Jheend, and the Rajah of Nabah. A portion of the confiscated territory of the Nawab of Jhujur, valued at 25,000*l.* per annum, together with a confiscated house at Delhi and sundry honorary distinctions, have been granted to the Maharajah of Putteallah. The Rajah of Jheend has received another portion of the Jhujur territory, valued at about 12,000*l.* per annum, with a confiscated house at Delhi, and some honorary distinctions. Upon the Rajah of Nabah the Government has bestowed a third portion of the Jhujur territory, valued at 10,000*l.* per annum, with sundry marks of honour. All these chiefs rendered eminent services during the earlier stages of the mutinies and the siege of Delhi.

The Saugor and Gwalior territories have been formed respectively into divisions by Brigadiers Whitlock and Napier.

Secure in the Juddespore jungle, Ummer Sing has organised a complete guerilla system. Compact bodies are sent in every direction with instructions to burn and destroy unless ransom is produced, and at the appearance of bayonets instantly to face back into the jungle. He is said to have collected three lacs of the Zillah revenue, and to have established regular daks which inform him of every movement of British troops.

The following extraordinary statement is given in the *Bombay Telegraph*:—

It is stated in a letter from Banda that General Whitlock's column have made a large "haul" from the rebels. A company of the Madras 43rd Native Infantry attached to the column, found 140 cart-loads of gold bricks and nuggets and 40 lacs of rupees, and more was expected to be discovered. Besides this large amount of treasure, an immense quantity of jewels has also been found. These are supposed to have been the jewels belonging to the Peishwa's family, which, fifty years ago, mysteriously disappeared from Poona, and were supposed to be in the possession of Scindia or Holkar. It is believed they were stolen by Bajee Row's brother, the adoptive father of the present Narrein Row, who is now a prisoner. The treasure and jewellery found, are said to be of the value of nine crores of rupees, or nine millions sterling. The last news heard of the Nana Sahib was, that he had crossed the Gogra, and was reported to have sold his famous ruby, valued by the natives at 1,000,000*l.*, for 1,000*l.*

There seems to be now no doubt that Nana Sahib has got into Nepal.

In a letter received from Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), on Friday, the gallant Commander-in-Chief refers to the hope "that his sword will soon be returned into the scabbard for the last time, never to be drawn again." Sir Colin, who writes from

"Allahabad, June 12," states also that he find himself "reposing in a house."

It is stated that the command of the southern division of the Bombay army has been given to Colonel Le Grand Jacob.

THE ALLEGED MUTILATIONS.—In reply to an official letter from Mr. Cecil Beadon, Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. J. W. Sherer, magistrate of Cawnpore, writes:—"Although I accompanied General Havelock's force to this place, and have remained here ever since, I have never heard a story I considered credible, of mutilation, torture, or dishonour; I would also state that there were no dead bodies lying about in the enclosures of the house, nor in the house itself where the ladies were massacred, that there was no writing of any kind on the walls of the building, which were carefully examined, and that the only paper found throwing light on the miserable events that occurred between the 27th of June and the 15th of July, were a Hindie list of the prisoners, a medical memorandum apparently written by a native doctor, and a brief diary in outline, believed to have been kept by a member of the Lindsay family."

CHINA.

The latest dates received by the Overland Mail are from the Peiho to June 18, and from Hong Kong to July 6. It was stated at Hong Kong that the allied Plenipotentiaries, on receiving from the Chinese Commissioners the formal report that they had full powers, suggested that the Russian and American envoys should test its sincerity by concluding their treaties at once. This suggestion was promptly acted on, and by the 18th June, while Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were still negotiating, Mr. Reed and Count Putiatine had signed treaties on behalf of their nations respectively. The mail packet was detained twenty hours at Hong Kong in the hope that it might carry home the desired document, a hope that does not appear to have been fulfilled.

The *Times* correspondent at Tien-sin says that the whole negotiations were conducted in a way calculated to impress the Commissioners with the earnestness of our intentions.

Lord Elgin was attended by a guard of 120 Marines, preceded by the band of the Calcutta, the members of the mission being carried in chairs. The conference yamun was situated about two miles from that occupied by the Ambassadors, and on the opposite side of the town, so that it was necessary to make the circuit of the walls, and to pass through an extensive suburb. The streets were thronged with curious but perfectly silent and well-behaved spectators, who were ranged, with uncovered heads, on each side of the streets, and the expression of whose countenances betrayed fear as well as amazement. The guard was marched into the yamun and presented arms as the Commissioners descended the steps to receive the Ambassador, who was evidently not altogether free from the suspicion that the "present" might be followed by the "fire." An elaborate repast of fruits and preserves was prepared, but of this Lord Elgin did not remain to partake. Almost precisely the same course of proceeding was followed by Baron Gros, whose interview took place two days afterwards.

It appears that Keying arrived from the capital, and had been associated with the Imperial Commissioners, having been especially raised for the purpose from the degradation to which he had been consigned in consequence of the last treaty.

It was at first supposed that the appearance of this functionary betokened on the part of the Imperial Cabinet a favourable disposition. From the first moment of his interference, however, it became clear that his object was rather to retrieve his fortunes by a policy opposite to that which had led to his downfall, and that his influence was consequently in the highest degree injurious, and likely to retard the prosperous issue of negotiations. Under any circumstances, his extreme old age and childish manner of dealing with the important interests at stake rendered him a most undesirable member of the commission. An opportunity was, therefore, taken of reading to the other Commissioners in his presence his private memorial to the Emperor upon the conclusion of the last war, which had been found among Yeh's papers, which was couched in a completely opposite sense to the communications he was addressing to us at the same time, and which so plainly exposed the treachery of his conduct that the Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana blushed for their colleague, and that worthy departed crestfallen to the capital a day or two after.

In consequence of his want of success, Keying has been entirely degraded.

Proclamations had been issued by the Chinese authorities ordering four soldiers to accompany every foreigner who is seen walking in the city or suburbs to protect him from insult, and further stating that all Chinamen caught offering insults to foreigners shall be severely punished.

Still, walking and riding to any distance is not so agreeable an occupation as it used to be. In addition to the chances of insult, the country is in the last degree uninteresting; and to reach it it is necessary to pass through a great extent of suburb containing large collections of the most wretched objects, the victims of poverty and disease, naked, starving, and covered with the most hideous sores. Hundreds of beggars share with many curs the foulest garbage and offal, and when they get too weak longer to crawl along the narrow lanes they are left to die in a corner or dragged out before life is extinct, and cast upon the dunghill which is to form their last resting-place.

The Pekin road has been explored for some miles. It crosses the main tributary of the Peiho, about

three miles from the town, by a bridge of boats, and then a long causeway extends through the interminable fields of wheat, and vanishes to a point in the dim distance.

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

The following, according to the *Friend of China*, are the principal provisions of the American treaty, signed on the 18th of June, at Tien-sin, by Mr. Reed on the one part, and by Kweiliang and Hwah-shana on the other:—

The treaty comprises twenty-nine articles, some of which repeat the stipulations of the old treaty.

Article 1. Provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other powers.

Art. 2. Provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Peking and Washington.

Art. 3. The official publication of the treaty at Peking and in the provinces by imperial authority.

Art. 4. Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Peking.

Art. 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn, at his own pleasure as to time, of the United States Minister at Peking; journey either to be by the Peiho, or overland from Shanghai, and to be provided for by Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. His official intercourse to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Art. 6. Permanent residence at Peking, if the same privilege is conceded to other powers.

Art. 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence.

Art. 8. Interviews of Ministers with Governor-General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residences. Interviews never to be denied.

Art. 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

Art. 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French, or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed according to Chinese law.

Art. 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the "most favoured nation."

Art. 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favoured nation; double tonnage dues abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, light-houses, &c.

Art. 16. Regulation of pilots.

Art. 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

Art. 24. Immunity of national flag and obligation of neutrality.

Art. 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

Art. 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Art. 27. Mutual appeals to public officers with complaints.

Art. 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Art. 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges, and powers, granted to any nation, its merchants or subjects, whether political, mercantile, or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its public functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by United States, and by Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American, or French losses, neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent legation of the United States Minister after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghai.

DISTURBED STATE OF CANTON.

Canton and its neighbourhood seem to be in a most unsettled state. Mr. Consul Winchester had notified to the mercantile public that the new Chinese Commissioner, Yeh's successor, had issued a proclamation, which, if not an express declaration of war, is a warlike manifesto; that the merchants should secure themselves against treacherous attacks; and that the naval and military men must look to their defensive organisation. Hwang, the Commissioner, had expressed his approval of the proceedings of the Braves, and his desire that the allies should evacuate Canton. The merchants were requested not to delay preparations for a sudden departure, as it was evident that the allies are in a state of war with the Chinese. The blockade of the river had been partially resumed. Shops were shut; trade languished; the people were in open hostility. Thus reports the *Friend of China* of July 6:—

But what has been the immediate cause of this? some will ask. The answer is short. Repelling all attempt at sociability, the Chinese meet our advances with cruelty. We give an instance of what occurred on Saturday last, almost under our own eyes. Four Frenchmen landed from one of the Catina's boats for the purpose of purchasing provisions. When near the south gate, and in the new city, they were hemmed in by Braves. Three out their way through—the fourth was captured, and his head and hands cut off in almost less time than it takes us to write this sequel—a specimen of the cause of panic.

The French naval commander on the river landed a party of men, marched to the street where the murder was committed, measured off one hundred paces, and at one end placed a detachment with directions to shoot every man that tried to escape. A similar party barred the other end. Then came the revenge. Every adult male in the houses lining the hundred paces was seized,

shot, his throat cut, and then left to swelter in the sun as a warning to the neighbourhood.

Forty-six bodies, about one to each yard, made a ghastly spectacle. As a matter of course, only the maimed, the halt, and the blind, will remain longer in this doomed city after occurrences such as these.

As dastardly was the murder of the cook of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry officers' mess. Formerly servant to General Van Straubenzie, he spoke excellent English, and was a most valuable man.

He had just reached a small avenue leading up to the Temple in which the officers have their mess-room, when he was stabbed from behind, and, falling down, was headless in a moment. Two Sepoys were close by—and in such haste to get away were the assassins, that the knife was left in the victim's back. Brigadier Corfield, in charge at the time, agreed with the suggestion that an example of some kind should be made. The whole street was levelled with the ground.

House destruction in fact is the business of the day. Saturday night some rockets were flung into the commissariat stores from houses adjacent. The whole neighbourhood will come down in order that it shall not be repeated. Last Wednesday, Captain Whiting, 70th Bengal Native Infantry, in charge of the East Gate, was sitting in the upper room of the barrack, when two shots passed close over his head, and through the roof. Looking round to see where they could come from, smoke was observed issuing from loop-holes in a house in the Strait Street of Benevolence and Love below. Action was prompt. A howitzer stood loaded—was fired through the gable end of the building, and carried destruction to all within it. Now the Military Train coolies are busy moving the houses in the vicinity of all the gates.

As Captain Jenkins, and six men of the *Acton*, were reconnoitring a village, near Whampoa, they were fired upon and all wounded, the officer severely. Gunboats were brought up and the village was shelled.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Mazzini's journal, the *Italia del Popolo*, has ceased to appear, being at length crushed under the weight of repeated condemnations of the Piedmontese courts.

Archduke Maximilian, Governor of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, has arrived in Vienna, bearer of petitions for reform from the Councils-General of the two Italian provinces—petitions which he himself induced them to draw up.

The Ceylon journals contain a long account of the proceedings at the cutting of the first sod of the Ceylon Railway, which was performed on the 3rd August by his Excellency the Governor, in the presence of about 8,000 persons.

The *Agram Gazette* publishes a letter from Dalmatia, which announces that Prince Danilo has issued to his Montenegrins the very trying order, to restore the booty they took from the Turks at the capture of Kolatchin.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree for the resumption of cash payments by the National Bank. It will not, however, be until the month of October next year that the present forced currency of bank notes will have entirely ceased.

The authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was *fêted* by the most distinguished authoresses and ladies of letters in Paris, on her arrival in that city a few days ago. The dinner took place at a restaurant, in the Palais Royal; none of the sterner sex were bidden to the festive board, save three privileged *littérateurs*, who were admitted for the sake of their feminine names. They were Marie Aycard, Marie Esclavier, and Elionore de Vaulabelle.

The bank at the Cursaal of Wiesbaden was broken last week by a Prussian gentleman. In less than half-an-hour the bank encountered two heavy series, which, being backed with spirit, resulted in a loss to the establishment of 250,000 francs. The Prussian played the highest stakes (8,500 francs) authorised by the bank, and his example was followed by other players. This success will doubtless afford immense consolation to those whose hard cash had contributed to the accumulation of the quarter of a million thus rapidly swept away.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SAN MIGUEL (State of San Salvador, Central America), June 28.

Now that the excitement about the filibusters has ceased, there is comparatively little in Central American affairs to interest your readers. The engineers employed in surveying the line of the proposed interoceanic railroad, which is projected to pass through Honduras, have returned to their respective countries to make their report, which they have been diligent to proclaim to all parties here will be so favourable as to leave little doubt of the enterprise being undertaken forthwith. We await the resolution of the shareholders, and many here make their plans greatly to depend upon it.

In Honduras there has been a recent attempt at revolution by a party inimical to the railroad company's charter, as being too favourable to the company. A general, one Francisco Lopez, is immorally connected with a wealthy proprietress of some lands that lie in the proposed route. She had hoped to extort a large sum for the lands sold to the company, but the charter obliges her to sell at a fair and reasonable price—hence, I believe, the aversion of Lopez to the project. The President, Guardiola, and his Government, had to retire from the capital, into Olancho, but without any bloodshed. Lopez has been imprisoned and effectually humbled, and the Government has returned to Comayagua.

As a preliminary step to the restoration of a Federal Government over the five Central States, the President

of Nicaragua has proposed that the respective Presidents of the other four States should meet him at La Union, or any other given place, to discuss the subject, and, if possible, to agree upon the means of putting it into practice forthwith. I am informed that his proposal has been agreed to by his contemporaries, and that they are to meet at La Union in August. But I have my doubts of the sincerity of the military despots, such as Carrera and Guardiola, in the ostensible purpose. This congress of the five heads of the at present monstrous Government of these beautiful States is ominous of something important. It is, as far as it goes, a step in the right direction, and is professedly a consequence of the lesson taught them by the lawless filibusters, who so nearly destroyed one State and threatened to devour the rest piece-meal. Should it end in anything better than words—and it may lead to much worse contention—it will favour the railroad project—the Panama transit, and every other good and useful work. The English nation have a commercial interest at stake, and our Government might exercise a beneficial influence in promoting the formation of a respectable Government by intimating through her diplomatic agents that such a measure would be favourably regarded by it, and the leading nations of the world. At present there is a full in party strife, apparently in all the States, favourable to such a movement, and I am hopeful of its success only because it is in the opinion of most men a felt necessity. The only alternative which is spoken of is *foreign domination*. AZTEC.

MR. RUSSELL'S INDIAN LETTERS.

The special correspondent of the *Times* writes from Simla; his last letter being dated July 12. In taking leave of Delhi he states his belief that the greatness of the work accomplished by the British army in the capture of that city has not been fully estimated. "I make these remarks because, standing before the walls of the city which witnessed such endurance and desperate valour, I am convinced justice has not been done to the army which, in the face of every disadvantage in point of numbers, and of all things, indeed, except skill and bravery, wrested it from the grip of our mutinous and murderous Sepoys and their fanatic auxiliaries." The following remarks are made relative to the present condition and future prospect of that city:—

But there is Delhi; ours once more, and under the sway of Sir John Lawrence the district is undergoing a thorough reconstruction. It is decided, we understand, that the railway shall be diverted from the line marked out for it, and that it will pass at a distance from the imperial city; but, although in the very environs of Delhi there are striking evidences of the power of man over the work of his hands, and of the possibility of completely destroying vast cities, it remains to be seen if such strength lies in the hands of civilisation, and whether it did not pass away with the race of barbaric conquerors. Delhi is, or was, famous for its gold and silver embroidery, and its worked shawls and laces; but that trade is already withering. The mechanics, it is true, rescued their quarter by a ransom, some of which has been remitted to them; but only some half-dozen of these skilled artisans are now permitted to remain in the town, and thus the trade will die out, or seek shelter elsewhere. The Delhi jewellers have now become pedlars and packmen. One of those people—a famous engraver, who has the names of crowned heads in Europe and many great Indians in his book of customers—showed us the impression of a seal made for the ex-King of Delhi, and added that he had to summon him to the court of law before he was paid for his labour.

The people say that Delhi will never recover the siege, do what we like, and that it will not be much affected one way or other by any efforts of ours to make it prosperous or the reverse. "You will not act," they say, "like the Mahrattas or the Persians. You will not destroy holy places which they spared, or waste the people with universal massacres, but the thousands who depended on the Court of Delhi are gone for ever. You close the city gates against all but a few, and there are none now who care for Delhi, except those to whom it would be a sacred place if all the buildings were rased to the ground." During the heat and fury of the struggle there were some who counselled that the city should be utterly destroyed—its grand edifices, such as the Palace, the Jumna Masjid, the chastest, grandest, and noblest temple ever erected by those great architects the Mohammedans, pulled down or left to decay; but their counsels have been rejected in the interests of civilisation and of good government, and we are now about to try the effect of a slower process. Our policy in reference to Delhi, however, does not seem very decided as yet. We are merely keeping the population out of the city, and there are thousands of miserable, ill-disposed looking wretches huddled together in the tombs and wretched villages round the city, which are so many moral plague-spots and so many nurseries of rebels and Christian haters.

In the course of his notes of the journey from Delhi to Simla he has these ominous statements respecting the Sikhs:—

Part of the road was crowded with the baggage of a Sikh regiment returning towards the Punjab. What piles of "loot!"—I am told that it is a more expressive word than either "pillage" or "plunder"—each surmounted by a gaily-dressed lady, while the lean-limbed, sinewy Sikh, in his dust-coloured turban, carkee tunic, and tight trousers, strode along lightly by the side of the cart, laughing and singing with delight at the prospect of a return to his native deserts! It is a serious thing to reflect upon that there are seventy and odd thousand of those fiery soldiers, who, now faithful to us, are full of Punia faith and more than oriental cunning, and who were but too often the foremost and the most sanguinary among the ringleaders of the mutiny—73,000 of them drilled, equipped, and armed, fighting for us south of

the Sutlej, and talking of the time when they may have to fight against us. Their present "Goroo" is John Lawrence, but there is no one in India more deeply sensible of the danger which may come from the race he rules with such facile and mighty hand than the great administrator of the Punjab. These fellows are *cliquant* with gold. They have huge earrings of the precious metal, and cables of it, with fringes of mohurs, round their necks. Their sword hilts are nuggets; the richest scarfs and shawls encircle their lithe waists. With their flashing black eyes, fine thin noses, glossy black moustaches, beard, and upturned whiskers, light grinning smile opening up the rows of sharp, snow-white teeth, their quick, light tread and lithe movements, they put one more in mind of tigers than any race of men I ever beheld. The tiger has tasted blood in the plains below, but his meat will content him for the present. It must not be supposed that the beast did not give trouble now and then. Like the Hindoo, he regards the cow as a sacred creature, and in one instance we had to give orders that no oxen should be slaughtered except at a distance from the camp, in order that the Sikhs might not be offended. Some of these regiments, such as Wilde's and Brasyers', the Ferozepore regiment, have fought as hard, if not more fiercely, done as much service, and lost as many from the enemy, as any of our English battalions, but it cannot be denied that much depends upon their officers. The men can, of course, march better, and resist the heat of an Indian sun better than ordinary Europeans. Some men they will follow to the death—for others they will not stir an inch. The general relation of the European to the native soldier is admirably expressed in a metaphor suggested, I believe, by Sir Colin Campbell himself in describing the merits of the two races:—"Take a bamboo and cast it against a tree, the shaft will rebound and fall harmless; tip it with steel and it becomes a spear, which will pierce deep and kill. The bamboo is the Asiatic—the steel point is the European." Of the Sikh this is true only to a certain extent. He is made of tougher and denser material than bamboo; he is at least of oak, and hardens in the fire. Hodson's Horse refused to charge, if my letters tell me the truth, the other day at Nawabgunge; but the Sikh never absolutely refuses to face the enemy.

Apocryphal of the native princes it is said:—

The Indian journals recently have contained official reports of the trials and executions of rajahs by whose treason or want of active co-operation thousands of acres of land and many lacs of revenue will lapse to the Indian Government. The machinery of Government must be increased in strength, and the European element in India developed to meet these new duties. Before the mutiny and rebellion the British Government held political relations in the North-West Provinces with no less than 200 native Princes and States, subject to them in various degrees. The rope or the cannon has terminated these relations in many instances, but the lands and the people remain. Strange as it may appear, the population are frequently warmly attached to the persons and families of their princes, whose rule is, we assert, so tyrannical and mischievous, as it is unquestionably deficient in what a European values so much, and an Asiatic one would think so little—security of life and property. There is no people on earth among whom tradition is so venerable and antiquity so much respected, and we all know how the past is invested with a rich Claude-like golden glow when seen through those twin spectacles. The massacre of one's great grandmother is not much resented, except by an inveterate Highlander, and the greatest monster that ever devastated kingdoms would be revered in the East if he had built a fountain of sweet water, or dug a canal; ear-lobing, nose-eradicating, throat-cutting, child-roasting, and other exercises of the conqueror's right being quite forgiven, if not forgotten.

Sir Colin Campbell, by the last accounts, was in excellent health at Allahabad, but not idle. His hands were full, and one of them was always on the electric wire. Humanly speaking, however, his mission seemed nearly accomplished, and when the rains had ceased it was probable he would have little to do, but give one finishing touch to the column he had restored. The writer vigorously defends Sir Colin's cautious policy in military matters. When Sir Colin was executing his own plans, or his own operations, he moved as rapidly as his troops could march. The question of baggage and camp followers is a grave question in India—

After an army has been a short time in the field in India the camp followers to each fighting man are about six or seven to one. In our march to Lucknow we had 70,000 camp followers. That is enormous. How was the mass constituted, and is it greater or less proportionately than it was in the lauded old times? In Lord Lake's day—I have it on the best written and oral authority—the proportion of noncombatants to soldiers was as ten to one. The reduction of that ratio to six to one is a very great gain, and I am assured that the camp establishment of the Commander-in-Chief is smaller than that of Sir Charles Napier, who was thought to have pushed economy of hands and reduction of staff and camp to the verge of inefficiency.

Here is a sketch of what constitutes a camp in India:—

First, there are the elephants, used for carriages of the heavy tents of departments, boxes of departments, records, and public equipage; to each a mahout, or one man at least. There are attendant on the mahouts, no doubt, many sprites, for the elephant is a great consumer, and will eat nearly his own bulk of leaves and succulent branches in the day, but we don't reckon them. Then there are the camels, two to carry each field tent and equipage; to each couple there may be reckoned one man; next the tents themselves to pitch and strike, to each of which there are two *kelassies*, or tent-men. Horses come next, each animal requiring the services of two men, one the *syce*, or groom, who cleans and grooms him, the other a *grasscutter*, who goes out with an instrument like a cheese-man's knife, lays waste the country by cutting the herbage to the very roots to feed him, as there is no grass properly so called till the rains, and hay does not appear to be used. These men have tents of some sort in bad weather, and sprites in attendance on them. The artillery and siege trains are drawn by horses and droves of bullocks.

Then there are private carts, public carts, spare ammunition carts, hundreds of hackeries with grain, and all drawn by bullocks. To three ordinary bullocks there is one man. The hackeries and their bullocks belong to the representatives of the old "bandjarries," or "brinjarries," who formerly collected and sold grain all over India, and were in some sort like the ships which carry corn from Odessa and Taganrog to more populous bread-eating populations. Each pair of artillery bullocks has its own attendant. Then there are the dooly-bearers, the private servants, the bazaar storekeepers, and their dependents and cattle. The private servants in Lord Lake's time were ten to each subaltern, twenty to a captain, thirty to a field officer. Each cavalry soldier has a man to clean his horse—even privates of infantry regiments club together and buy or hire a *latoo*, a pony to carry their little luxuries, as well as a man to take care of both. The list is not nearly full. The native soldier cooks for himself—the European has his cook, a native, called a *babajee*—one to each mess of ten, and sometimes one to each man, and you will hear orders from Private Brown for dinner, which would be worthy of Vitellius:—"See that me cutlets is done brown, wid mashed potatis! do you hear? and don't put too much inyon in me curry, or I'll break yer head." Or "Ai shud loike my beef stewed the day—pumpkins in slices, and jest a smook ov garlick in the stew wid the rice." Then there is a dhoby, or washerman, to each mess, and one to each officer, and bheesties, or water-carriers, in the same proportion. All these are indispensable. There are also the women allowed to accompany each regimental bazaar, in certain proportions to the strength of the regiment. There are women who follow the army in the capacity of *vivandieres* or otherwise, and there are hosts of itinerant dealers in all sorts of wares likely to be required by soldiers. When the camp is pitched there is a clamour and tumult from the bazaars like that of a large town. Through the long lines of the streets of the canvass city the bustle of life resembles that of a fair in full swing, nor do the swarming masses mind anything but the provost sergeant's whip. Tinmen, cobblers, saddlers, smiths, carpenters, ply their trades; heaps of grain, rice, attar, and dhol are exhibited for sale; and the eternal tom-tom and the monotonous song begin, only to cease when the camp moves again.

It is this army of followers which makes the march of an Indian army terrible, almost as destructive as that of the Tartar hordes; but our Government, bountiful in intention, does what no native potentate ever dreamt of, and compensates friendly proprietors for fairly proved and assessed injury to crop or property caused by the passage of our troops. I know that the Commander-in-Chief feels the existence of the evils caused by the enormous gatherings of non-fighting elements around his forces, and that he has done what he can to prevent an undue accumulation.

Neither Sir Colin nor any other Indian general could prevent the escape of the enemy.

To have entered a city 20 miles round and filled with concealed enemies would have been an act of mad and culpable audacity no one would commit anywhere but in print. Even had we done so we could not have prevented escape or have added much to the 4,500 or 5,000 who fell in the siege and assaults. The sepoys had received a lesson against trusting themselves to *cule de sac* at Secunderbagh which they never forgot. We had several days' street fighting at Delhi, and made slow progress, but we did not prevent the escape of the enemy or inflict much loss on them in our contests, and we lost some valuable lives. It is not Sir Colin Campbell alone "who lets the enemy escape." At Jhansi and at Calpee and at Gwalior thousands of the enemy got away from Sir Hugh Rose, as they will always get away in hot weather from any general commanding European soldiers and, if other generals count their slain, I can tell them that Sir Colin Campbell really does count his dead, and that he is economical in the use of his ciphers. The admirable energy of Sir Hugh Rose, his skill and soldierly qualities have won for him the gratitude of the country, but that gallant officer would, I am convinced, readily admit that on several occasions he was obliged to deplore his inability to inflict a greater loss on the enemy. They will escape till we reduce them to manageable dimensions drive them to desperation, turn the country against them, or get them into some false position, where our columns can surround them, and gratify the scalp and tomahawk school by the display of "a good bag."

Our prospects in Oude, in Mr. Russell's opinion, are neither so gloomy as some in India regard them, nor so rose-coloured as they are made to appear through official lenses at home.

The province of Oude contains upwards of 24,000 square miles. At the present moment the jurisdiction of the British Government, protected by our bayonets at Lucknow, the posts on the road to Cawnpore, the camps at the two Nawabgunges, Bunnee-bridge, &c., does not extend over 3,000 miles. All the rest of the country is in the hands of a sullen disaffected population, or of open enemies in arms against us. There is scarcely any collection of revenue. Whatever revenue is paid comes in to us from small districts, immediately under the control of our soldiery, and the financial commissioner of Oude must have an anxious and profitless post. In order to carry on the work of Government we are obliged to resort to the mahajuns or native bankers, and to give them bills on the chief treasuries, such as those at Calcutta, Allahabad, or Cawnpore, for discount. One banker has undertaken to supply us with three lacs, or 30,000*l.*, every month, and the other capitalists in Lucknow, where it is rather strange, but very encouraging, to find such timorous and halcyonic creatures at all, are to contribute two lacs more between them for current expenses. Beni Madho, Gorbuksh Singh, the chief of Bitowlee, Maun Singh, of Fyzabad, and many other Zemindars, chiefs, Talookdars, or squires, still hold out; some of them coyly flirting with the Government, and assuring the authorities of their readiness to submit, or of their active opposition to our enemies, but keeping their matches alight and their followers in force; others openly defying our power, and despising our amnesty. There can be no doubt but that the latter paralyse the action of those who, despairing of success in the field, would willingly avail themselves of our clemency, and of those who, from fear, despair, or policy, are ready to make their submission, and would do so if they could secure their houses, their property, and their families from outrage and destruction. The British party are in

the hands of their enemies as yet, and as long as we are unable to assist and protect them it is rather unreasonable for us to expect their open adhesion. The intrigues of the Begum are incessant. Like the Ranees of Jhansi and the Queen-Mother of Oude, she has displayed a devotion, energy of character, and perseverance which none of the other sex have exhibited, except perhaps Koor Singh and the Moulvie. She feeds her adherents with the wildest promises and the most extraordinary exaggerations, and the shadowy forms of soldiers from Russia, Afghanistan, Persia, Nepal, and China are made to do yeoman service in her cause. But the truth is slowly making its way—the bare naked truth—that we have driven the enemy out of every stronghold—that we have chased them from the field wherever they have shown their faces—that our force is daily increasing, whilst theirs is diminishing, and that there is little to hope for except from our mercy. If they can only be made to understand that the door of mercy is not closed on them, the enemy, all but a few fanatics, will abandon an attitude dictated by desperation.

Colonel Durand is, by direction of the East India Company, making inquiries with a view to the reconstruction of the Indian army. As regards the discussion in England as to the probable effect of the proclamations in Oude, it is probable that not 50,000 of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Oude ever heard of or were likely to hear of the Canning-Elfenborough controversy. It is only by private agents that intelligence can be spread. Even the people in the neighbourhood of Lucknow know nothing either of the proclamation or of the controversy in Parliament respecting it.

I hear of many chiefs about Lucknow who are most anxious to be admitted to grace. One of them is well known to many persons in India and England—the Darogah Ahmud Ali, the photographic amateur of Hoo-seinabad, whose death was rumoured in one of the assaults on Lucknow. He is at the head of 10,000 men, and, although he has not, so far as his known, been guilty of the murder of any European, he has been an active and bitter enemy to our rule. I believe that the Chief Commissioner has authorised the sending of a liberal offer to him and to several other chiefs who have expressed their contrition for past offences, and we are now anxiously waiting to know the result.

Mr. Russell intends very speedily to make some excursions among the tribes of the great Himalayan range, on the verge of which he lives, and to examine the traces of the great Hindostan and Thibet Trunk Road.

A letter from Simla, published in the *Lahore Chronicle* of June 23, states:—"Mr. Russell, of the *Times*, has at last arrived, and is the guest of Lord William Hay. Mr. Russell is still lame from the effects of the late accident, but is otherwise apparently in perfect health. Major Alison is his *compagnon de voyage*."

THE NEW TREATY WITH CHINA.

(From the *Times* of yesterday.)

Within the last few hours we have been put in possession of several private letters written from the Peiho to persons in London, and these enable us to understand in more detail the negotiations that have taken place between the European Powers and the Court of Peking.

Our readers were previously informed that on the 4th of June two Chinese ministers of high rank had arrived at Tien-sin. One of these was a Chinaman, the other a Tartar. The senior, Kweiliang, is described to be about seventy-three years of age, a benevolent-looking old man, not overbearing in speech or manner, and evidently a "Soother of Barbarians." The Tartar is a quiet Tartar, thoughtful and intelligent, and in the possession of a feature unusual in a Chinaman's face—a very large nose. One of the letters from which we quote describes him as not unlike our Oliver Cromwell. These people declared themselves upon their cards to be "Plenipotentiaries," and upon the faith of this declaration the English and French Ministers consented to meet them. An isolated joss-house on the steppe south of Tien-sin was the appointed rendezvous. It was arranged that Lord Elgin should have his interview first, and then Baron Gros; the Russian was to come third, and the American last. All this took place according to the programme. On the 5th of June, while the thermometer in the sun stood at 137, Lord Elgin and his entire suite, with not a few naval officers as spectators, and with a guard of 150 marines, proceeded in long procession of palanquins to the Hall of Conference. The Chinese were civil and ceremonious, and after tea and compliments Kweiliang opened the Durbar by saying that his Imperial master had received Lord Elgin's letter, and had, instead of answering it, deputed his servants to arrange matters speedily. Lord Elgin replied that he was glad to see the Imperial ministers, and that his Queen had granted him certain powers to arrange all matters on a safe and proper footing. He added that he was prepared to show his credentials publicly if the Imperial Commissioners would do likewise. The Mandarin assenting, Lord Elgin's powers were produced, and a Chinese translation was read aloud by Mr. Wade. The scene is described to us to have been at this moment very interesting. The Ministers were eager in their attention, and a troop of secretaries and clerks who had been taking notes in the background pressed forward to the table. There was evidently more surprise than pleasure in the effect produced

by the ample terms of the document. It was now Kweiliang's turn to show the commission under which he and his brother commissioner were to act. A piece of yellow-waxed cloth was first produced by a very intelligent-looking young Mandarin called "Pien," sub-prefect of some district in Chi-li. Kweiliang received it most reverentially, held it above his head for a moment, then opened it, and took from it a very scrubby bit of paper, which he handed to Mr. Wade. While Mr. Wade read off in English the contents of this paper we are told the scene was as dramatic as a Chinese sing-song. Every Mandarin's eye was shily watching the expression of Lord Elgin's face, and as that expression grew more and more severe as the reading progressed, exclamations were interjected by Kweiliang, "Such powers as Lord Elgin possesses are unknown in China;" "Seals are never attached to commissions in China," and so on. There was good reason for Lord Elgin's grave displeasure, for the edict ran somewhat as follows:—Kweiliang and Hwashana, &c., were directed to proceed to meet the strangers of England and France, and to inquire into their purpose in ascending the Peiho. If they found them sincerely desirous of putting an end to the war, the Commissioners were to grant them their demands, provided such demands did not infringe the customs of the Celestial Empire, the dignity of the Emperor, or the will of the people; and in the event of the demands being of such a character they were to refer them to the Emperor for his pleasure to be made known. When this document had been read to an end Lord Elgin arose, and ordered his chair to be brought, saying to Kweiliang, in a curt manner, that the powers of the Imperial Commissioners were unsatisfactory. The earl's chair was hurried up, the guards presented arms, the band played "God save the Queen," the staff entered their chairs, and the Mandarins were left making speeches to demonstrate that it was quite impossible that they could ever receive larger powers than those they had just opened. Thus ended the first act of this comedy.

The next act was of a very similar kind. On the 8th of June it became known that Keying, our old friend of 1842, who deceived Sir Henry Pottinger into a belief that he (Keying) entertained a friendship for all the barbarian race, and a private and personal friendship for Sir Henry himself,—it became known that this Keying had arrived at Tien-sin. Keying had been degraded on account of the Treaty of Nankin; he was now sent down to redeem his credit by confounding the barbarian councils. Poor Keying's tactics were only in imitation of those which he had seen succeed for a while at Canton. He intrigued to get himself appointed a co-commissioner, and succeeded. He tried through the Americans to induce the English to move their ships "ever so little way" down the river, promising that upon that he should obtain mastery of the negotiations, and would settle all things. At the same time he ordered the populace to manifest ill-will to the strangers, and, as at Canton so at Tien-sin, quiet Europeans were insulted and stoned. But Keying was not so fortunate as Hwang in having a Straubenzee to deal with. Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour were equal to the occasion. Captain Sherard Osborn, with his galley's crew and with Captain Dew and Mr. Oliphant helping him as volunteers, scaled the great gate of Tien-sin, kicked the Tartar post before them, and let in a hundred marines who were in march upon the city. This force marched through the city with a band and a couple of howitzers, and administered a good fright to six delinquent householders who had encouraged the mob, and quieted Tien-sin for the rest of the English occupation. Keying's industry was not confined to this imitation of the great Yeh and his successor Hwang. He entered into strict relations with the Americans and the Russians. Some of the letters before us speak confidently to the truth of reports current in the expedition that the Americans had offered to guarantee that if Lord Elgin would not insist on opening the Yang-tze, and would give up the demand for a Minister at Peking, a treaty should be at once arranged. The Russians, on the contrary, were said to be doing the utmost to prevent any Europeans but themselves being tolerated at Peking; and the Americans, who, to do them justice, have not much secrecy in their diplomacy, were loud in their expressions of a virtuous horror of the opium trade, and urged the Commissioners to stick to that as their point of conflict. Keying was becoming embarrassing. Fortunately, however, Mr. Wade had found among Yeh's papers a report from Keying to his master, urging him to make no account of the Treaty of Nankin, and describing it as a mere snare to delude the barbarians. The next move in this plot and counter-plot was to send Mr. Wade and Mr. Lay to the two Ministers to read this document in their presence, and to declare that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros could hold no communion with a man who had officially put forth these disgraceful counsels. This coup was decisive. The two Commissioners, who had their own reasons for hating their new colleague, communicated this intelligence to Peking, with the further information that the confidence of the barbarians in Chinese Commissions was now so much shaken that there was much danger they would soon believe in nothing but the sign manual of Hien-fung himself, affixed in their presence. This opened up the difficulty of the Kow-tow, which is still said to be so strong a point with the Emperor that he would rather lose his throne than waive it. We shall probably see how far this is true. We have heard these tales of Chinese obstinacy and devotion too often now to be much guided by them. However, the terror was great enough to induce

the Emperor to recal Keying to Peking, and to authorise his Commissioners to sign a letter promising a treaty in the terms of Lord Elgin's demands, and couched in language dictated by Mr. Lay.

This letter forms the next important step in these negotiations, and marks the term of their progress when our last news left. It is not now, we hope, the most important document ever signed in China, for its importance has now been superseded by the treaty, but up to the evening of the 11th of June, when that letter was written, no such concessions had ever been dreamt of by a Chinese Minister. Our correspondent's knowledge of this official document is necessarily not exact, but we believe it will be found that the conditions which this letter promises as the basis of a treaty are as follows:—

First.—The residence of a British Minister at Tien-sin, with access to Court, and direct communication with the Ministers. An official yamun for him during his visits to Peking. All official documents to be written by him in the English language (to be accompanied by Chinese translations until the Court of Peking has procured interpreters). An English college similar to that kept up by Russia to be allowed at Peking.

Second.—China to be opened to all the world; persons to go whither they please and do what they please under a passport system.

Third.—The Yang-tze to be opened to its commerce from its mouth to its source.

Fourth.—Christianity to be tolerated.

Fifth.—Indemnity for the war and losses at Canton to be paid for by the two Quangs, the amount to be agreed on by special Commissioners at Canton. The tariff to be corrected, the Custom-house system revised, and the English to aid the Chinese in the suppression of piracy.

Sixth.—In proof of the friendship and goodwill of the Emperor of China towards the Queen of England a special embassy shall be sent to England forthwith.

There seems to be some obscurity as to the amount of the indemnity. According to one account it will amount to 1,200,000*l.* Another report is, while 1,200,000*l.* is to be paid to France, England is to receive 3,200,000*l.* Most of the advices seem to agree that these indemnities are to be paid out of the Customs' duties at Canton, and there likewise appears to be a general impression that, although the Emperor has succumbed to all demands, he will endeavour to find means of evasion as soon as the immediate pressure upon him shall have been removed.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF JEDDAH.

A letter in the *Times*, from Alexandria, dated the 17th ult., brings detailed accounts of the bombardment of Jeddah. When the *Cyclops* arrived, she found the inhabitants engaged in the festival of the Kourban Bairam, which had already lasted some days. The town was decorated with carpets and flags, and filled with merry-making people. The proceedings of Captain Pullen are described in the letter as they were in the telegrams. The Kaimakan of Naamik Pacha asked repeatedly for delay over and above the thirty-six hours fixed by Captain Pullen, and, as it seems, quite fairly. Meanwhile a strict blockade was enforced, in which the *Cyclops* was assisted by the *Lady Canning*, a small, lightly-armed East India Company's steamer, which had conveyed the Morocco Princes to Jeddah, and which was awaiting their return from Mecca.

Early on the morning of the 25th the time had expired, and hostilities were forthwith commenced. A few rounds of shot and shell were fired into the town from the four ten-inch guns. When day broke they were found to have had the effect of driving almost all the inhabitants to seek refuge beyond the walls. During the course of the day the boats of the *Cyclops* and *Lady Canning* were sent off to destroy a number of buggalows, or native coasting vessels belonging to the place, some fourteen or fifteen of which were burnt or sunk. Almost all were fully armed and their guns generally too heavy for removal.

The bombardment was resumed at intervals during the course of the day, and was continued in like manner on the 26th. Altogether, about 100 to 150 solid shot, shells, and rockets were thrown into the place, and of the latter a few were fired from the boats of the *Cyclops* during the night. It was afterwards ascertained that their appearance had struck intense terror into the minds of the people on shore. The women, as the fearful missiles came hissing through the darkness in a train of fire, shrieked aloud, and the men slunk away in an agony of fear. The Moorsom shells had also an excellent effect, but, upon the whole, the town was very little damaged, and the loss of life is not known to amount to more than ten or twelve.

The subsequent negotiations between Naamik Pacha, who had arrived from Mecca, and Captain Pullen, have likewise been correctly described in the telegraphic reports. At this time the 600 Albanians mentioned in the despatches had arrived, and had been allowed to land. Captain Pullen continued to insist on the immediate execution of some criminals, failing which he threatened to renew the bombardment. As, however, the pilgrims had now commenced returning from Mecca, a further respite was afterwards granted, and it was ultimately extended to the 5th of August, so as to allow them ample time to leave the place. It was also ascertained that cholera was raging in Mecca, and the disease it was

said, had broken out among the people at Jeddah likewise. The town was now filled with pilgrims, who, however, speedily began crowding on board the craft available for carrying them away, the *Cyclops* supplying the vessels with water from her condensing machines. Naamik Pacha continued to protest his inability to comply with what was demanded, and it seemed as if nothing could save the town from destruction. But its fate was averted in a manner which none at Jeddah hoped for. On the morning of the 2nd of August a steamer hove in sight, which turned out to be the *Gabbari*, with Ismail Pacha and about 450 Egyptian troops. The object of Ismail Pacha's mission soon became known, and his arrival at once put an end to all further suspense or difficulty. Shortly afterwards a letter came from Naamik Pacha, stating that he had received a firman from the Sultan, conferring upon him the necessary powers, and that it only remained for Capt. Pullen to point out the spot upon which the execution of the criminals should take place. Sixteen men, a list of whose names was furnished to Captain Pullen at his request, had been condemned by the Turkish courts, but one of these had died in prison, and against four of the others the evidence was declared insufficient to prove that they had been guilty of actual murder. They were reserved to be sent to Constantinople, condemned to the hulks for life. The remaining eleven were to suffer death.

The spot selected was one of the river reefs, in full view of both town and harbour. On the morning of the 5th, a force composed of the marines of the *Cyclops* and of part of the crew, all fully armed and with fixed bayonets, were landed and drawn up upon the ground; and the prisoners soon after arrived, escorted by a strong body of Turkish and Egyptian troops. Decapitation was the mode of death that had been decided upon. Horribly to relate, the executioners acquitted themselves of their task in a way which left it doubtful whether they had had any experience in this bloody work. There were few among our men whose cheeks did not turn pale at the spectacle they were compelled to witness. Most of the men met their fate with the utmost fortitude. Each of them was asked his name, and all distinctly confessed their guilt, some indeed, maintaining an air of defiant exultation to the very last. The populace in the town observed a mournful and, perhaps, threatening silence. The pilgrims will carry the strange news all over the Mohammedan world. What will be its final effect is difficult to foresee.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.—Mr. Towns- end, M.P. for Greenwich, on Thursday night surrendered his parliamentary seat into the hands of his constituents. Mr. Alderman Salomons has issued an address announcing himself as a candidate. A large measure of electoral Reform, the entire abolition of Church-rates, and the vote by Ballot, are the three leading principles he adopts. The *Star* believes there is no doubt that Mr. Ernest Jones will contest the borough. A meeting is to be held for the purpose of soliciting Mr. Montague Chambers, Q.C., who formerly represented that borough, again to become a candidate. An Act of Parliament, however, passed last session, will prevent any election taking place till next year.

The "split" among the Conservatives of North Essex, as to whether they shall accept the Right Hon. W. Beresford or Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Ruggles Brise as their second candidate at the next general election, still continues. A number of voluminous letters have been published on the subject *pro* and *con*, it being contended by some parties that Mr. Beresford several months since gave a pledge to retire under certain circumstances.

We have already stated that Mr. John King, the respected proprietor of the *Suffolk Chronicle* has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Ipswich. Whether Mr. King will really engage in the contest remains to be proved, but his address is of a very uncompromising character. The substance of it is subjoined:—

The present Parliament has enacted that in future property shall not be an essential qualification for obtaining a seat in the House of Commons; but it has decided by another enactment that candidates may pay the expenses of conveying voters to the poll. Under the present electoral system the latter act tends completely to nullify the former. The intention of the Legislature, therefore, obviously is, that none but rich men should enter Parliament; and, in fact, make the House of Commons more exclusive of real representatives of the people than ever. Now comes the question, will the constituencies who were not consulted, who never dreamed of such a measure, but who are to become the victims of this refined mode of bribery; will they tamely submit to such tyranny on the part of the oligarchy? will they humbly bend their heads to the yoke and belie their patriotic strain, "Britons never will be slaves?" For myself, I answer, no—others must answer and act for themselves. So far as your borough is concerned, I am willing to take my stand on the No Property Qualification Bill, and will afford you an opportunity at the next election of performing your duty to yourselves and your country by rendering the other Act of the Legislature so far a dead letter. No other consideration than the conscientious discharge of a duty to my fellow townsmen could have induced me to take this course. After twenty-five years of laborious occupation as a political writer and editor, I feel the necessity of repose and of mental occupation of a different character; but personal inclination I have determined to put aside, in order to promote an object which I consider to be of paramount public importance. As to my personal qualifications for the task, you are better judges than myself. I am no orator, nor is it needful to be, as there is already in the house too much verbiage, which, had I the opportunity, I would endeavour to curtail. My political opinions are

no secret, and as they have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century's weekly examination, they cannot be charged with inconsistency or unsoundness. In accordance with the principles I have so long advocated I shall make no personal canvass, appoint no committee to act for me, spend not one shilling beyond what the law compels, and will not solicit anybody to propose or second me at the hustings. Should I be returned as your representative, it must be your own act alone, my promise being merely to afford you individually and collectively a chance of promoting the cause of purity of election, and of setting other constituencies a good example by showing them the way to put down bribery and intimidation. . . . In compliance with a suggestion offered to me, I beg to state that I am in favour of vote by ballot, extension of the suffrage, short Parliaments, the abolition of Church-rates, and of all measures of reform which are necessary for the well-being of the State and will conduce to the general happiness of mankind.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 1, 1858.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LEEDS.

The Queen left Osborne at nine o'clock on Monday morning, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Princesses Alice and Helena, and Prince Alfred; and crossing the Solent in the *Fairy*, disembarked in the Clarence Victualling Yard, where the special train appointed to convey the Royal party to the north was in waiting, under charge of the directors and officers of the South Western Railway Company. The train ran without stopping to Basingstoke, and thence to the Fallow Junction, where the deviation on to the Wandsworth branch of this railway rendered a brief delay necessary. Again in motion, the train proceeded on to the Kew Junction, where the Prince of Wales was in attendance to meet his illustrious parents. Prince Alfred, who on this occasion, for the first time in public, had donned a naval cadet uniform, here took leave of the Queen and his Royal father, and joined his brother, who had come across from the White Lodge to meet the illustrious party. From the Kew Junction, her Majesty was conducted over the North and South Western Junction Railway, and through the intricacies of the Camden Town goods station, into the goods station of the Great Northern Railway five minutes before its appointed hour. Mr. Packe, deputy chairman, with Major Amsinck and Col. the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, M.P., his co-directors in the management of the Great Northern Railway, were here in attendance to receive the Royal party and conduct her Majesty henceforward to Leeds. Precisely at the appointed hour, 12.55 p.m., the train, now driven by Mr. Sturrock, locomotive manager of the Great Northern Railway, moved northwards. Her Majesty stopped at the cathedral city of Peterborough, where the bishop of the diocese, with a great many clergy, the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northampton, and the Earl of Westmoreland, were present with many others to welcome the Sovereign. Her Majesty shook hands very cordially with the Earl of Westmoreland, and accepted his escort into the station hotel, where an elegant luncheon had been provided for the Royal party. The station was very full of spectators, who gave the Queen a most hearty welcome. At Doncaster, another loyal demonstration greeted her Majesty during a temporary halt of the engine to take in water. At Knottingley the royal train took the Leeds branch of the Great Northern Railway, and the Queen alighted at 6.15 p.m. at the Great Northern station. The reception of the Queen was most enthusiastic both at the station and in the streets. Her Majesty was met at the railway by the Mayor in his robes, and the corporation, and shortly left for Woodsley House, the residence of the chief magistrate.

After the Queen's arrival at Woodsley House, Leeds presented an extraordinary spectacle, compounded of bustle, jostling, uproar, merriment, and confusion. It was asserted that not even at the peace rejoicings after the termination of the Russian war was Leeds fuller than it was then. The principal illuminations connected with them were of course in the great central thoroughfare called the Briggate, the widest in the town, and the chief street for the better class of shops. Here the lamps were all lit up about eight o'clock, and combined as the lights were with decorations on a very gigantic scale, the effect was exceedingly striking. Till long after midnight the streets were alive with human voices, shouts of laughter, music anything but harmonious, and all the manifold medley of noises produced by high spirits at festive commemorations.

The new Town Hall at Leeds is said to be one of the finest buildings in Europe. It bears a considerable resemblance to St. James's Hall, but is superior in form and details. It covers an area of 5,600 square yards. The large hall, which is the chief feature of the building, rises out of the centre to the external height of ninety-two feet from the ground. The principal entrance opens into a vestibule of very elegant proportions, with a domed ceiling, in the centre of which stands a colossal statue, in white marble, of Queen Victoria, by Matthew Noble, Esq., of London, which stands upon a polished granite pedestal. The figure is eight feet six inches high,

and has been presented to the corporation by the Mayor, Peter Fairbairn, Esq. The dimensions of the great hall are 161 feet long by 72 feet wide, and 75 feet high, giving, as will be seen from the following table, a greater area than almost any other provincial hall:—

	Feet long.	Feet wide.	Feet high.
Westminster Hall	338	66	92
Liverpool St. George's Hall	169	74	75
Leeds Town Hall	161	72	75
Bradford St. George's Hall	152	75	54
Birmingham Town Hall	145	65	65

The great organ contains no less than 6,276 pipes. In the second recess of the large hall on the right, on entering, is the statue of the late Edward Baines, Esq. It is in statuary marble, and of colossal size. The Council Chamber is 50 feet by 40 feet, and 35 feet in height; after which comes the Nisi Prius Court, a lofty and well-ventilated apartment, 50 feet by 45 feet. Attached to it are several rooms for witnesses, counsellors, and other persons in attendance. At the opposite side or corner of the building, and connected with this court by a large vestibule, is the Crown Court, of the same size, and precisely similar in its arrangement and enrichments to the Civil Court. There is also a Borough Court. There is a large space all round the building, and the front or south side forms a good sized square, in the centre of which stands a bronze statue, on a polished granite pedestal, of the Duke of Wellington, by the Baron Marochetti. Equidistant from the statue are placed two handsome lamps enclosed within a circle. The total cost of the building, including the interior fittings and decorations and the organ, together with the land, will exceed 100,000*l.*, raised by rates levied upon the inhabitants of the borough.

Yesterday morning opened with rain; by half-past ten the sun shone forth. The aspect of the procession—a distance altogether of about three miles and three quarters—was a thoroughly holiday aspect. The mass of the outdoor spectators, roughly estimated by those accustomed to such calculations at half a million, belonged of course to the industrial classes of society; but they were all, or nearly all, clad in holiday attire, as though determined to manifest their respect as far as they could do so for the Queen, and their behaviour throughout the morning was admirable. Tasteful festoons extending across the street; flowers of every hue formed into numberless devices; greetings of welcome in every variety of phrase; flags and banners of all sizes and descriptions, and for the most part of very creditable appearance, with here and there a triumphal arch—these bestrewn the whole line which her Majesty had to traverse, and in decorative gratulations on the Royal visit, Leeds engaged, to say the least, in a creditable competition with Manchester and Birmingham. The most interesting portion of the route was on Woodhouse-moor, an immense piece of ground, the property of the townspeople, which is a few hundred yards from Woodsley House. Here were assembled, stationed on rising platforms, about 32,000 children of the Leeds National and Sunday-schools, headed by their teachers; and during the early part of the morning these children were engaged in rehearsing the National Anthem for the ears of the Sovereign, and in singing at intervals some well-known hymn, their performances being all carried on under the guidance of a conductor elevated on a lofty rostrum erected in the centre of the main body of the juvenile songsters. The Queen's progress was, it is needless to say, signalled throughout by the loyal and affectionate welcome of the vast concourse through which she moved; and she was manifestly gratified by the kindness and heartiness of her reception.

It was about half-past eleven when the Royal party arrived in front of the Town Hall, the open space before which had nearly all been kept clear for her reception. Her Majesty was received by the Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, who, together with the corporation, had reached the hall some time in advance, the Bishop of Ripon, and the Vicar of Leeds (Dr. Hook). As she entered the vestibule, the organ at the further end of the hall immediately commenced playing the National Anthem. The hall was of course crowded with spectators. After remaining for about five minutes in the vestibule, the Queen, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, entered the hall, her appearance instantaneously evoking a heart-stirring and protracted burst of cheers, accompanied by a loud clapping of hands. Proceeding with queenly grace and dignity up the centre of the hall, and bowing graciously as she advanced, her Majesty at once ascended the steps of the dais, and took up a standing position before the principal chair of state, having the Prince Consort and the Princess Helena on her left, and the Princess Alice on her right. The Queen was attired in a white bonnet with green trimming, a light brocade silk dress with flounces, and a white lace mantle. The Prince Consort was in plain morning costume, varied only by the ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The Bishop of Ripon, by the side of whom was Dr. Hook, commenced the ceremonial of the inauguration of the hall by reading, in a clear and audible voice, the Lord's Prayer, which was followed by a form of prayer. The prayers for the Queen and for the Royal Family, taken from the Liturgy, were then offered and also a short prayer "for the worshipful the Mayor, the Aldermen, and all who bore rule in the town." A form of thanksgiving was then read, at the conclusion the first verse of the National Anthem was sung by the choir. Addresses were then presented from the corporation to the Queen and Prince Albert, which were suitably replied to, and the Mayor was then knighted by her Majesty. The Earl of Derby then came forward,

and addressing the assembly, said, "I am commanded by her Majesty to declare that this hall is now opened"—an announcement which was responded to by loud cheers from all parts of the hall. The Hallelujah Chorus formed the fitting finale of the opening, and this was sung by the entire choir in a very effective manner.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Princesses, then retired from the room amid the cordial farewell acclamations and manifestations of all assembled, and proceeded to a suite of private apartments in the building, where luncheon had been prepared for them. After luncheon, the procession was re-formed, and passed from the Town Hall, up Park-lane, and down Park-row to the Wellington Railway-station, where the special train was already in readiness to receive the Royal travellers. Another Royal salute was fired, Mr. Walpole, M.P., the Home Secretary, expressed to the Mayor and corporation her Majesty's entire approval of the whole of the arrangements which had been made, and in a few minutes, amidst the cheers of the vast multitudes of people along the line of railway, the Royal party resumed their journey northwards.

Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State, was in attendance yesterday at the India House for the transaction of business. The noble lord has had the official apartments assigned to his use there which have heretofore been occupied by the chairman of the Court of Directors. To Leadenhall-street, also, Sir George Clerk and Mr. Henry Baillie, M.P.,—until recently joint secretaries of the Board of Control, and now under-secretaries for India—have removed their quarters.

The Electric Telegraph between Jersey and England was opened yesterday. The event was celebrated in Jersey with great rejoicing. A message was sent from Jersey, congratulating the Queen on the auspicious event.

The coroner's inquiry into the recent disastrous collision on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway was resumed yesterday. A great deal of evidence was heard, but another postponement took place.

The Bishop of Oxford has issued a commission, addressed to three laymen and two clergymen of his diocese, to inquire into the statements alleged against the Rev. Richard Temple West, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, and curate of Boyne-hill, in reference to his practice of confession at Boyne-hill, and to report to his lordship whether there is *prima facie* ground for instituting further proceedings against him. The Commissioners are Dr. Robert Phillimore, Chancellor of the diocese; the Venerable James Randall, M.A., Archdeacon of Berkshire; the Rev. J. Austen Leigh, M.A., vicar of Bray (the parish in which Mr. Gresley's district is situate); Mr. Charles Sawyer, of Heywood-lodge; and Mr. J. Hibbert, of Braywick-lodge, the two latter being county magistrates. All these gentlemen hold High Church views, particularly Dr. Phillimore, Archdeacon Randall, and Mr. Leigh, who are commonly classed amongst the ultra-Tractarian party. The usual fourteen days' notice was served upon Mr. West.

Last evening a grand entertainment was given by the gentry of the county Kerry in honour of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, at which, amongst other distinguished guests, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant was present. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. H. A. Herbert, M.P. Upon his right was seated his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant; on his left being Mr. Gurney, the chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The other guests at the principal table were the Duke of Manchester, the Knight of Kerry, Lord Ocho Fitzgerald, Colonel F. Burns, Professor Thompson, G. Roe, W. C. Kane, Mr. V. B. O'Connor, &c.

On Monday night Mr. Coningham, M.P. for Brighton, delivered before his constituents an address, reviewing the events of the last session. He seemed disposed not only to forgive Lord Palmerston's past offences, but also again to trust him with place and power, as the head of a re-organised Liberal party. According to Mr. Coningham the time has not yet arrived when a Radical Government can enter office. He was very severe upon the Derby Government for abandoning old Tory principles.

A Paris telegram mentions a frightful railway disaster at St. Germain's, in which seven persons were killed and half-a-hundred wounded.

A mail from West Africa communicates information about wars that were, or had been, raging among the tribes on the coast. At one place, Sherebo, the property of the traders had been destroyed.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very moderate supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market, consisting of and by land carriage, and the general quality of the samples was by no means first-rate. For most kinds, we had a fair inquiry, and a good clearance of the stands was effected, at Monday's currency. The imports of foreign wheat this week amount to only 2,850 quarters, but the show of samples was extensive. Even the finest qualities were dull in sale, but we have no actual change to notice in prices. Floating cargoes of grain off the west-coast sold to a fair extent, at fully late rates. For all descriptions of barley, both English and foreign, there was a good demand, at very full prices. Malt changed hands steadily, at extreme rates. The best Ware qualities were worth 70*s.* to 72*s.* per quarter. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with oats, in which a full average business was transacted, at late rates. Beans and peas were firm in price; but the flour trade was very quiet.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Old Subscriber" will not have to complain again. It was a mistake at the Stamp Office.

We have received several additional letters on the controversy as to the use of the terms "Church" and "Chapel," but, as it appears to us that the subject has been sufficiently discussed, we must decline to insert any more.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1858.

SUMMARY.

YESTERDAY Queen Victoria again showed her sympathy with her provincial subjects by being present with her two eldest daughters at the opening of the Leeds Town Hall. It was no empty pageant. The completion of the building, one of the finest in Europe, is a symbol of the social advance and prosperity of the metropolis of the woollen district, and was worthy of royal recognition. These special visits of Her Majesty to our manufacturing centres, are well calculated to strengthen the attachment of the artisan class to the Throne. Yorkshire has not been behind Lancashire and Warwickshire in appreciating the kindness of the Queen. Her reception at Leeds was, if anything, more enthusiastic than at any previous royal progress. The half million people that witnessed the procession and welcomed their Sovereign, the illuminations of Monday night, the simple but imposing inaugural ceremony, and not least the 30,000 Sunday School children who sang the National Anthem as her Majesty passed, were all so many signs of the new and closer relations that now obtain between the Throne and the people.

It appears, too, that the distant subjects of Queen Victoria desire to share with those nearer home the honour of a personal visit. A gentleman has arrived in England for the purpose of inviting her Majesty, or, in default, the Prince of Wales, to be present at the opening of the Exhibition about to be opened at Montreal! Such a novel Royal progress may this year be impracticable, but the invitation is a proof of the loyalty of our Canadian fellow-subjects. We understand that Mr. Norris has been received by the Secretary for the Colonies, and by all with whom he has been in communication, with great respect and cordiality, and that a Royal visit to North America at some future time is by no means impossible. Such an event would be peculiarly appropriate at a time when the importance of our colonies across the Atlantic is beginning to be understood. The gold discoveries in British Columbia have given a new aspect to the future destinies of British America. Already there is the prospect of an early federation of our colonies there under the sway of Queen Victoria, and of the union of the whole territory from Halifax to Vancouver's Island by means of a railway stretching across the continent. A visit to the Canadas would not only be the means of confirming the loyalty of the trans-Atlantic subjects of the Queen, and of bringing under more general attention the vast and promising field in North America for our surplus population, but would do much to strengthen the friendly feeling of the population of the United States towards the mother-country and their Sovereign. It would be the most imposing demonstration of the practical unity of the Anglo-Saxon race the world has ever witnessed.

But, while attempting to pierce the obscurity of the future, we are recalled to the ever-present by the disappointing news of the suspension of telegraphic communication under the Atlantic.

The cable has ceased to convey messages from Valentia to Newfoundland, but as some faint communication is still possible, it is believed that the line is not broken, but has only received some injury from abrasion on the Irish coast, which will admit of speedy repair. Such is the opinion of Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician, who does not at all doubt the ultimate perfection of the communication, but lays the blame of the present mishap on official neglect. The directors are now at Valentia, investigating the subject. Meanwhile the enthusiastic rejoicings of our trans-Atlantic cousins on the laying of the cable only increase disappointment at the disaster which has happened. English apathy has, this time, saved us from premature celebrations. But it is a serious misfortune that the great scientific achievement which was to have been only a bond of union should have been the fruitful source of national and private jealousy and discord. Brother Jonathan is too much disposed to the boast, "Alone I did it;" and, spite of fraternal messages, looks at the cable through intensely Yankee spectacles. Then there has been a banquet at Dublin to Mr. Bright the engineer, which the Lord-Lieutenant declined to attend, because of the presence of Cardinal Wiseman. Yesterday Lord Eglinton, the chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and other officials, had their separate commemorative dinner at Killarney, and it seems to have been anything but a successful or imposing gathering. And, if Mr. Whitehouse is to be credited, discord rages amongst the officials of the company—that gentleman having, according to his own account, been snubbed and "summarily dismissed."

Lord Stanley, now gazetted as Secretary of State for our Eastern Empire, is busy organising the new Indian Council, which has been completed by the addition of the names of Sir John Lawrence, Sir H. Montgomery, and Sir Proby Cautley, and consolidating the two establishments at Leadenhall-street and Cannon-row into one, under the joint secretaryship of Sir G. Clerk and Mr. Baillie, M.P. The overland mail continues to report favourably of the subsidence of the rebellion and of the increased disposition of the Zemindars of Oude to accept the amnesty of the Governor General. But Mr. Russell calls special attention to the new danger that threatens our supremacy in the huge army of Sikhs who openly boast of having saved our rule, and appear both willing and able to revolt should a favourable opportunity offer. While the North-west provinces are comparatively tranquil, the province of Behar is still the scene of great disorder, which the Calcutta Government has thus far been unable to master.

By the same mail particulars have been received of the treaty negotiated between the United States and China at Tien-sin, which appears to have been arranged considerably in advance of those with France and England, either with a view to test Chinese diplomacy, or that the latter required greater deliberation because involving an indemnity. The *Times*, however, gives a narrative of Lord Elgin's negotiations with the Chinese Commissioners, from which it would appear that those officials attempted for a while to evade our demands, but were at length obliged to succumb. The terms agreed upon are more liberal than those announced by way of St. Petersburg; but had by the last accounts been only embodied in an official letter. An English Minister is to be allowed to reside in Tien-sin, to have access to the Court of Peking, and direct communication with the Imperial Ministers, and an English college similar to that kept up by Russia is to be allowed at Peking—China to be opened to all the world; persons to go whither they please and do what they please under a passport system—the Yang-tze to be opened for commerce from its mouth to its source—Christianity to be tolerated—and indemnity for the war and losses at Canton to be paid for by the two Quangs, the amount to be agreed on by special Commissioners at Canton. The most novel provision of the treaty is that, "in proof of the friendship and goodwill of the Emperor of China towards the Queen of England," a special embassy is to be sent to England forthwith. But while negotiations in the North are on the eve of completion, the position of the British occupants of Canton has become increasingly precarious, and it is feared they will be obliged to retire to Hong Kong.

The practical evils of arbitrary and irresponsible Government are working, in all their intensity in France, at the present moment. While the Count de Persigny is permitted to speak out on French international prejudice, Count de Morny to condemn centralisation, and M. Chevallier to preach free trade doctrines, freedom of worship solemnly guaranteed by the constitution is set aside by provincial Prefects and their subordinates. At Maubeuge, a town in the richest and most flourishing department of France, ten persons and their pastor were recently hurried to prison

for meeting for worship in the manner dictated by their consciences. Though they were speedily released by official authority, it is unquestionable that such a monstrous abuse of power can only have been attempted in the belief that it would be acceptable to the Central Government. It is not only in official edicts declaring that "the Protestant Bibles are to be reckoned among the prints which are contrary to the dogmas of the majority, and therefore calculated to cause a certain excitement," and therefore forbidden to be circulated, that we see the increasing tendency to succumb to the persecuting Catholic clergy. In his progress through Brittany the Emperor identified himself in a marked manner with the priest party, and at Rennes told them: "I will strongly protect the Catholic religion, but accept freedom of worship." The Catholic Church has not been slow to interpret the meaning of this language, and the proscription of Protestants is the result. At present the clergy are the tools of the Emperor; ere long they may become his master. This league of the Sovereign and the priesthood is, perhaps, the most striking indication that has yet appeared of the inherent weakness of the Empire.

TIME TO BE STIRRING.

An announcement has gone the round of the papers, during the last week, that Lord Derby, following the example of Lord George Bentinck, has retired from the turf, means to sell off his stud, and will devote himself exclusively to the duties of the premiership. The sacrifice—and to him it must be no inconsiderable one—does the noble lord great credit. It would seem to indicate that he regards his high position as one likely to engross his thoughts and energies for many a month to come, and, in this aspect of it, will project a deep shadow over the prospects of Whig place-hunters. But it is also a call to every true-hearted reformer to shake off his summer torpor, and harness himself for a serious political conflict. The amendment of our representative system is, by common consent, to constitute the main business of next Session. No one, of course, can foresee what accidents may occur between this and February next to divert public attention from this purely domestic controversy—but, as matters now stand, it would seem that a *bond fide* effort to settle the question must be made by Her Majesty's Government early next year. Possibly, it is this conviction, allied with the hope of being able to pass a Reform bill acceptable to the majority, which has induced Lord Derby to exchange pleasure for business, and to substitute for the betwixting excitements of the turf the graver cares of the cabinet. If so, the reason is all the stronger that Reformers should be on the alert.

It would certainly be puerile to expect that the Derby administration will, *mero motu*, introduce a measure for the amendment of our system of Parliamentary representation, such as the people will do well to accept as a basis of reform. In spite of all that we have witnessed of the pliability of parties, we can hardly anticipate a voluntary surrender by the Conservatives of the all-but-irresistible control over legislation in this country, secured to them by the existing distribution of political power. The Parliamentary body-guard of the noble earl have never yet distinguished themselves by the great reach of their sagacity. They are not adepts in concession. They have revealed hitherto no aptitude at retaining the substance of power by resigning its shadow. It has never yet been a feature of their tactics to purchase by a graceful surrender of direct and palpable authority that subtler but more powerful influence of opinion which, skilfully wielded, is the strongest weapon of statesmanship. We have no reasonable ground, therefore, for an expectation that Lord Derby, even if himself so disposed, would be able to command the assent of his followers to any plan of representation of sufficient breadth and depth to win for it the hearty suffrage of the nation. An ingenious and showy proposition, taking to the multitude, but devoid of permanent political worth, is much more likely to be offered to the people by the Government of which his lordship is the nominal head, and Mr. Disraeli the master spirit—and such a proposition brought forward at a period of general unconcernedness, and pressed through its several stages with vigour, would be likely enough to secure the willing support of a House of Commons only prepared to play the coquette with this question. There will be real danger, therefore, if Reformers are caught napping—and the announcement that the premier is about to give himself up to business ought, like the distant *reveillé* from the enemy's camp, to satisfy them, one and all, that it is time to be stirring.

It would be presumptuous in us to draft, even in roughest outline, any plan of the ensuing campaign. In point of fact, the ultimate movements of Reformers will necessarily be determined by those of the ministry. But this con-

tingent character of the form which their future and final action may assume, need not prevent them from so organising their strength as will enable them to wield it with most effect under any conceivable emergency. To this end, an early consultation, one with another, of the leading men of the Reform party seems to be desirable, and we are glad to learn that the propriety of taking some such step will be brought under consideration forthwith.

We take it for granted, that should it be deemed advisable to convoke a Conference of Reformers, it will be summoned on a distinct understanding that the question of *what* they intend to fight for will not be re-opened. Great pains were taken last year to mark out a basis which the majority of earnest men might accept as satisfactory. The Guildhall Coffee House programme, as it has commonly been designated, was the result of a large expenditure of time, labour, and patience—and however susceptible it may be of improvement, it is to be borne in mind that it has received, as it stands, the adhesion of a larger number both of national and local chiefs connected with the Liberal party, than is ever likely to be obtained for any modification of it. It was a step in advance which it would be madness to retrace. It ought, therefore, to be guarded with the utmost jealousy. Attempts will, no doubt, be made by both Conservative and Whig tacticians, to throw Reformers into confusion, by setting them to discuss at the last hour the terms they will demand, and the concessions they will accept. Care should be taken to render any such effort abortive. It is too late now to change their programme, even if it were in itself desirable—we do not believe it is desirable, even if it were not too late. We trust, therefore, that no council of war will be able to regard themselves as free to discuss this question—it would be like unbinding the girdle which makes of many men a single and compact party.

There will remain abundant matter for earnest deliberation without re-approaching this perilous ground. Two things demand the most anxious care—how we may best obtain perfect unity of action, and how we may most conveniently and promptly throw into that action all the weight of popular determination. In order to the first, there must necessarily be a leader in whom we can confide, supported by a discipline upon which he can count. There is no other method that we are aware of capable of commanding success. We have a right to require from him a thorough acquiescence in our general policy—and he will be entitled to receive from us the amplest discretion as to the strategy he shall adopt. This is a delicate matter, confessedly—but unless we can agree to renounce something of our individuality we may as well abstain from entering upon the contest.

The second point to which practical effort needs to be directed will be found far easier of attainment—though we, by no means, despair of the first—we must have a complete organisation of our forces—complete enough to be readily and effectively handled, and brought into any part of the field on the shortest notice. Given the requisite volume of popular interest, which the production of any Reform Bill by the Government will be sure to elicit, and the rest is merely a matter of skilful arrangement—but then it is a kind and extent of arrangement which will demand time and mutual counsel to develop. Therefore, we say, if we would fight the battle well, the sooner we begin with our preparations the better. By what specific mode of action we may commence most wisely it is not for us to determine. But we rejoice to know that steps are being taken to make ready for the coming conflict—and we have the fullest confidence that they will be such as will conduct Reformers to an advantageous position. Lord Derby himself has given the signal for activity. We must not be behind him. Hence we hope the watchword will run like an electric flash along the whole camp of Reformers, "Up! It is time to be stirring."

OUR WATCH-DOG "TEAR'EM."

England is, as I have said, the mark and hate of every despot. My hon. friend, here, who did not talk politics—(laughter)—and I went to Cherbourg, and then we floated in the waters of a despot. It may be said that those who stand in my position ought not to say anything that excites national animosity, and I respond to that sentiment. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, the farmer who goes to sleep, having placed the watch-dog, "Tear'em," over his rickyard, hears that watch-dog bark. He, in the anger of a half somnolence, says, "I wish Tear'em would be quiet," and bawls out of the window "Down Tear'em." "Tear'em" does go down, the farmer goes to sleep, and he is awaked by the flashing in at his windows of the light of his ricks on fire. (Cheers.) I am "Tear'em." (Loud cheers and laughter.) I tell you to beware. What is the meaning of Cherbourg? Are they afraid of Russia, or Austria, or Prussia? No. Are they afraid of England? No, not as an invader. What, then, does Cherbourg mean? It is a standing menace to England. (Hear, hear.)

A genuine Roebuckian portrait of John Arthur Roebuck! We take it from a speech of the honour-

able and learned member for Sheffield, delivered on Thursday last, at the Cutler's feast. It presents the points of his character with inimitable force—and is, perhaps, a more striking likeness of "Tear'em," the watch-dog, than of the half somnolent farmer, his master. There is a rich suggestiveness even in the name. "Tear'em," calls up to the mind's eye, at once, a small, restless, wiry, fierce, and faithful creature, for ever pulling at his chain, and pretty nearly indiscriminate in his growling at gentlemen and tramps. The farmer's friends, unfortunately, are almost as likely to be snapped at, in passing, as the farmer's foes. Many a hand that has caressed him has "Tear'em" bitten—not in treachery, for of that he is incapable—but impelled by those instincts to which Dr. Watts referred when he said,

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite
For 'tis their nature to."

The proverb says, that "the latter end of a feast is better than the beginning of a fray." Mr. Roebuck's genius unites them—feasting and fighting harmoniously blend in his imagination. "I am the watch-dog Tear'em, and I only tell you what my hon. friend would tell you, though in more mellifluous phrase, when I say,—Be you prepared; get your guns, get your ships ready, for depend upon it that in his" (the emperor Napoleon's) "heart he knows that Cherbourg is a standing menace." Faithful Tear'em! but then he has barked at that same crock-crow on the other side of the water several times before. The farmer has been waked up again and again by furious barking, and has clapped his hand upon his gun, and came down half-dressed, expecting to encounter burglars—but hitherto has heard nothing beyond the untimely crow of the Gallic chanticleer to justify his fright. Tear'em sees a French pamphlet, and forthwith gives tongue. No wonder if his master should say, "I wish Tear'em would be quiet." We must confess, we sympathise with the farmer. Incessant barking may indicate the watch-dog's fidelity, but it sadly puzzles and worries one.

"Now I tell you what will result from all this. I am sent to Parliament as your representative. There have been estimates, and in the next session there will be estimates, and everything that goes to protect England against foreign invasion will receive my hearty support." Goodness defend us! Another invasion panic, and another invitation, on the strength of it, to pass extravagant estimates! This bellicose radicalism it is which renders tory administration so easy. "Bow wow wow! Fight, fight, fight!" This is now the unceasing cry of "the people's" representative. It will be very sad if the people allow themselves to be thus irritated and scared into interminable expense. Our hope, however, is that while they give Tear'em full credit for faithful vigilance, they will also remember that it would be mischievous to let him loose upon everybody that he growls at—for that would subject them to no end of damages. As to the "ricks on fire," it is unquestionably a contingency that may happen—but up to the present time, no incendiaryism has disturbed John Bull, although Tear'em has wakened him from his comfortable slumbers oftener than has been agreeable, and has provoked him into spending a mint of money in additional bolts, bars, and man-traps.

"We shall have to be prepared against all coming calamity, and I beg you, as you value your own hearths, and your own happiness, to support me, your member, when I vindicate before the world, England and England's safety against the world in arms." What is this? What does it mean? Why, whenever the world rises in arms against us, we shall hardly need a Roebuck to vindicate us or our safety. There is pluck elsewhere as well as in the bosom of Tear'em. There are also watch-dogs quite as faithful, even if they do not bark so often. But why this grandiloquence? Does the hon. and learned member meditate a motion to set England and the world together by the ears? We admire Mr. Roebuck in his place. No man is better qualified to tear a delusion to tatters. We respect him for much that he has done, and for much that, if spared to us, we are convinced he will yet do. But we protest against this anti-Gallican rant, as equally undignified, unnecessary, and mischievous. It far more closely resembles the bombast of the French colonels at the beginning of the year, than the calm forethought of a wise statesman. Surely, the British people want no goading. They are combative enough. They spend money enough on their armaments. Tear'em would do better to watch against departmental waste and inefficiency, than against foreign invasion. The farm servants are more to be feared than burglars. Housebreaking and rick-burning are not in vogue now a days. Mr. Roebuck's bravado is but a sorry response to Count Persigny's courageous but peace-breathing speech. And our neighbours across the straits will not, we fear, distinguish between the temper of John Bull, and

the growl of his fiercest watch-dog. We, at home, know his habits, and warn people from putting themselves needlessly within his reach. We excuse him, knowing that he is "to the manner born." But we earnestly hope that "the world in arms" may not be misled by his defiant egotism.

INTERMEDIATE PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Two different plans for the treatment of convicts are in operation on either side of St. George's Channel, supported respectively by Colonel Jebb, principal Director of Convict Prisons in England, and by Captain Crofton, who holds a similar position in Ireland. Both systems of course have for their object to fit the convict on his discharge to become an honest and industrious member of society. The one would secure this object by a good-conduct test in prison; the other by a modified form of liberty before release. Captain Crofton's system has been in operation some three years, and the remarkable success that has attended the experiment has provoked the adverse criticism of Colonel Jebb, who, in his last report to the Home Office on English prisons, examines at great length the plan of intermediate prisons established at Dublin, and comes to the conclusion that it is not fitted for English soil. To these observations Captain Crofton has published an elaborate reply.* The whole question is thus ripe for public discussion.

The principal features of the Intermediate system are thus pithily and accurately described by the *Leader* :—

In Ireland, as Captain Crofton shows us by these notes, the convict goes through the larger proportion of his sentence in the ordinary prison; should his conduct there be orderly, he becomes eligible to be transferred to one of the intermediate prisons, those in which the convicts are employed on rude labour, or in some kind of artisan work, according to their previous training and bodily capacity. But there is no other "selection" in this process. About seventy-five convicts, or indeed a larger number, prove to be, sooner or later, available for this transfer; the selection, if such there is, is found in that residuum of convicts who prove to be absolutely incorrigible, or who perpetually relapse, and who must go through their whole sentence in unmitigated and unqualified imprisonment. Besides the intermediate prisons, the prison directors of Ireland have latterly established the use of ingeniously constructed huts, each capable of holding about one hundred men, and easily taken down and put up again where out-door labour may render such kind of shelter requisite. This enables no small number of convicts to be employed in out-door work. While they are thus engaged they are still subjected to hard prison fare; and they have the opportunity of performing work harder than that which is exacted from them in the prison. Their privileges consist in the opportunity of earning a small gratuity, which they may lay out at once or lay by, in associating together, and in enjoying some degree of freedom—under the strictest watch and guard. To a great extent the labour thus employed renders the prison self-supporting; but the chief effect is that the prisoners are gradually trained in some cases for a return to a life of industry and freedom out of doors, in others not for returning to that life, but for making their first acquaintance with it, since they have never known it.

That such a system should have been found to work well is only consistent with probability and common sense. A convict in prison is in too artificial a state for the good-conduct character, which obtains his discharge, to be very trustworthy. The Intermediate system supplies a second and surer test of his reformation. It ascertains before his release the reality of his good behaviour in prison by his conduct in a state of modified liberty. Thus the convict is gradually prepared for entire freedom. In the prison he cannot well go wrong; under Captain Crofton's system he is not removed from temptation, but his power of resisting it is tested, and the man goes through a course of self-discipline, which prepares him for being again thrown upon the world and its allurements to vice and crime.

The actual statistical results of this experiment, though only three years in operation, have been striking and gratifying. Since January, 1856, there have been discharged from the intermediate prisons in Ireland 1,327; of whom 511 were released unconditionally, and 816 on licence. Of the 511 unconditionally discharged, only five have been reconsigned to the convict prisons. Of the 816 discharged on licence, 45 have had their licenses revoked, 15 of the 45 for keeping bad company, drunkenness, failing to report themselves, &c. The re-convictions amounted to only 30, not four per cent., although 467 of the 816 are reported on. From 50 to 60 discharged convicts are under constant notice in Dublin, and amongst them are those whose evil and daring deeds have formerly made them but too notorious to the police. Many of these have for upwards of two years past been in daily work. These statistics are a proof how vigilantly discharged convicts are watched in Dublin. There; the greater number are accounted for; but in England it is supposed only some twenty-five per cent. of discharged criminals are again heard of. Colonel Jebb assumes that the remaining seventy-five per cent. of whom nothing is really known may have not again deviated into crime, but upon

* Notes on Colonel Jebb's Report on Intermediate Prisons. By Captain Crofton. Thom and Son, Dublin.

this Captain Crofton pointedly remarks:—"To conclude that seventy or seventy-five per cent. of the most advanced criminals (too bad to be even trusted in association before liberation), indiscriminately discharged, are withstanding the strongest and most real tests of free life, because they are not reported to have been re-convicted; and because written information has been received of hundreds, by the chaplains, where many thousands are in question, is another, and, perhaps, the strongest proof of the urgent requirement of more positive and more reliable information, as pleaded for in the directors of Irish convict prisons' report of 1857." Captain Crofton thus sums up the results of his system as respects the safety of the public and the reformation of the criminal:—

I am far from assuming that the seventy-five per cent. drafted into the intermediate prisons, with all the appliances of individualisation that can be brought to bear (and they are neither slight, nor of the description imagined by Colonel Jebb, when he states they could be inaugurated in an afternoon at Portland Prison), get their bread honestly, or are endeavouring to do so; but I do know, and am prepared at any moment to prove by police and personal reference, that the great majority are getting their bread honestly, and frequently under circumstances of some considerable hardship: and that included in this great majority are some of those known to the police formerly as the most reckless and daring burglars. I know also that the small minority are by this system rendered less noxious to the community, and that these results are effected by two principal agencies—special training, including a clear apprehension of the power as well as justice of the law, before discharge; preventive checks after. I speak from personal experience of many hundred criminals, not only in an artificial state, nor in even the more natural state of the intermediate prisons, but when at large.

Colonel Jebb's objections to the introduction of the Intermediate Prison System into England are so jejune, that we are obliged to assume official jealousy or inertness as largely influencing his conclusions. He does not deny the success of the experiment in Dublin, but accounts for it by the difference in the character of the convicts of the two countries, and the people among whom they are placed; and by the assistance rendered to prisoners on their discharge. The English Director assumes that "the exhibition of convict discipline in such a form would impair the exemplary character and deterrent effects of a sentence of penal servitude, which, on all accounts, it is most essential to preserve as the most formidable of our secondary punishments." To which the Irish Director replies:—"The amount of labour required from the prisoner, the fare provided, the previous penal stages of imprisonment, amounting to upwards of four-fifths of his sentence, not cheered by high gratuities and animal gratification, but accompanied by penal association from the hour he enters the prison, all combine to render his position most unenviable." Colonel Jebb's objection that it would be impossible in England to carry out any general superintendence over discharged prisoners by the police without interfering with the means of their obtaining employment, Capt. Crofton thus answers:—"The system has worked well in this country under precisely similar circumstances to England (not those of a penal colony), and there does not appear to be any reason to conclude that in that country the essential element in a good policeman, discretion, is wanting, there being ample evidence and magisterial experience throughout England to the contrary." Colonel Jebb points out that the practice of assisting prisoners on discharge has long been in operation, while Capt. Crofton shows that the Irish system is even in this respect less costly to the public. The gratuity of a four years' penal servitude convict is in England 14l. 2s. 9d., and in Ireland, 7l. 0s. 2d.

One of the secrets of the success of Captain Crofton's plan is that, in the probationary stage, convicts are dealt with as individuals. In England prisoners are dealt with as masses. No doubt the former, if applied to this country, would involve important changes and still greater assiduity on the part of prison officials. But with the promise of such satisfactory results these considerations ought not to be allowed a moment's weight. Colonel Jebb has gone out of his way to condemn the Irish system, but Capt. Crofton's reply has not only confuted the arguments of the English Director, but will no doubt increase the public feeling in favour of a system of prison discipline which is as beneficial to the State and to the criminal as it is consistent with natural laws.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

INTERRUPTION OF THE COMMUNICATION.

The following despatch announcing an interruption of the communication between Ireland and Newfoundland appeared in Monday's papers:—

Sir,—I am instructed by the Directors to state that, owing to some cause at present not ascertained, but believed to arise from a fault existing in the cable at a point hitherto undiscovered, there have been no intelligible signals from Newfoundland since one o'clock

on Friday morning the 3rd inst. The Directors are now at Valentia, and, aided by various scientific and practical electricians, are investigating the cause of the stoppage, with a view to remedy the existing difficulty. Under these circumstances no time can at present be named for opening the wire to the public.

Yours truly,

GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.

Atlantic Telegraphic Company, Valentia,

Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858, 11.45 a.m.

The only explanation that has yet appeared on the subject is given by Mr. Whitehouse, "Electrician-Projector, and one of the Four Original Promoters of the Atlantic Telegraph." Who writes to the *Times* from the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, he says:—

As early as the fourth day after the landing of the cable at Valentia, I felt it my duty to urge in the strongest manner upon the directors the immediate necessity for protecting the home end of our light and fragile cable, warning them of impending injury, and of the certain interruption of communication which would ensue therefrom. Of this no notice was taken by the directors.

A few days later I again brought the subject to their attention in the most forcible manner, both by post and telegraph. The injury which I had foreseen, and of which I had forewarned them, had then commenced close to the shore; I had detected and proved its existence, and for some considerable time all communication hence to Newfoundland ceased, though from obvious causes their signals to us were not equally embarrassed.

Left in responsible charge of the Valentia-station, without support or advice, without assistance of the engineer, and without the presence of a single director, I took upon myself the onus of raising and repairing the faulty part of the cable, which was easily accessible; free inter-communication was thus re-established, and early the next morning the President's reply to Her Majesty's message, which had been long waiting at Newfoundland, was transmitted from that station by the use of my instruments (carried out by the *Niagara*), and was received at Valentia and recorded under my own patent. I then again, in language as forcible as I could command, declared to the directors my conviction that this interruption might be expected to occur again at any time, and that we could not depend upon our cable for a single day so long as the slender part, prepared and fitted for deep sea use only, remained unprotected and exposed to the full force of the Atlantic swell on the Irish coast. I also felt it my duty to point out, in unmistakable language, the necessity for the presence of some part of the executive body at the seat of operations.

Up to this period—the fourteenth day after the landing of the cable—neither chairman, vice-chairman, director, nor secretary had visited Valentia. Professor Thomson, who had most handsomely supplied my place during the expedition (which I was peremptorily forbidden by my physician to join), and also Mr. Bright, who had both landed there from the *Agamemnon*, having left, the one very shortly for London, the other a day or two afterwards for Glasgow.

Mr. Whitehouse does not think there is real cause for anxiety, nor necessarily, as far as he is at present aware (for he knows no details but the above despatch), anything in this obstruction calculated to damp the most sanguine hopes of ultimate complete success. He further says that he has received intimation that his authority as an officer of the company has now ceased, "this being conveyed in such terms and in such a manner as to amount in fact to a summary dismissal."

The shares of the company, which were quoted on Saturday 800l. to 840l., fell on Monday to 300l. to 500l., and were last quoted 400l. to 600l. per 1,000l. share. These quotations, however, are merely nominal, as no business whatever appears to have taken place.

RECEPTION OF THE "NIAGARA" AT NEW YORK.

The United States frigate *Niagara* arrived off the lightship at New York early on the morning of the 18th ult. Her procession up the East River, through the shipping of New York, escorted by steamers and ferryboats, every craft dressed and crowded, was triumphant beyond expectation. A crowd escorted Captain Hudson from the Quays to the City Hall. On the 20th Mr. C. Field stood at his door to receive the elect and non-elect for three hours. Outside a mob collected, and it was addressed by all the celebrities present connected with the laying of the cable. Captain Hudson said that he hoped they would also do honour to Mr. Woodhouse, at the Brevort House. There had been nothing left undone by the English people to aid them, and he was sorry to think that Americans had got such credit while their brethren across the water were forgotten. Mr. Everett, the mechanist, Mr. Cyrus Field, Mr. Tiemann, the Mayor, and Mr. Dudley Field joined in this appeal. The latter said:—

I have only to say that I think there can be no doubt that when the history of this expedition is written, as it will be written, due honour will be rendered to every man who took part in it, from the highest to the lowest, whether English or American. We all know—I know if nobody else does—to whom the chief merit is due, and it would be idle affectation in me to deny that I know it. I know, also, that after him—for I allude to my brother—(cheers)—the two navies of England and America, now for the first time united in peace as they have heretofore met in war (never again to meet in war, I trust), strove which would do the most; and the

scientific men of both countries were rivals. They together did it. The praise is neither English nor American. It is English and American, American and English. (Loud cheers.)

There were three cheers given for Woodhouse and several cheers for Cyrus Field, for Captain Hudson, for the *Niagara*, and for Mr. Everett, and the band moved off in the direction of the Brevort House. Arrived there, the band struck up the national airs, and the members of the club, together with the citizens who joined in the procession, made loud calls for Mr. Woodhouse. He promptly obeyed, and on appearing on the balcony was greeted with loud cheers. After silence was restored he said:—

Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for the honour you have done me in associating my name with those of your own respected countrymen, who were engaged in the Atlantic telegraph expedition, which has terminated so gloriously. It is difficult for me to speak of my own doings; but this I will say, that I try to do my duty at all times, and under all circumstances. To your own countryman, Mr. Everett, the bulk of the praise is due, (Loud cheers.) The machine which he had the honour of contriving is perfect, and worked well during the heavy weather experienced by the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon*. No doubt but we had many arduous nights and anxious fears; but while I remember those anxious fears I shall remember the kindness which I received on board the *Niagara* from first to last. Captain Hudson, and indeed all the officers, treated me with the utmost kindness, and acted as friends and brothers should act. I am very glad of this opportunity of acknowledging that fact. I will now in conclusion simply express a hope that the Atlantic telegraph cable may prove a rope that will bind the two powerful nations together, now so closely united by language and the bonds of friendship. (Great applause.)

Three cheers were proposed for Mr. Woodhouse, which were given with great gusto.

In the course of the proceedings the Mayor of New York said, in a humorous manner, that when the Lord Mayor of London learned by telegraph of the illuminations we had here, and of our even burning the City Hall, he ordered the Mansion-house and Houses of Parliament to be set fire to. (Laughter.)

The following were some of the mottoes which appeared in the streets of New York on the 17th of August when the laying of the cable was celebrated:—

"All the world Knox under to American enterprise. 'There were kings before Agamemnon, but the Agamemnon is king of them all.' It took two American rivers to conquer the Atlantic—the Niagara and Hudson."

"Morse, the 'inventor,' supplied the germ; Steers, the 'mechanic,' furnished the *Niagara*; Field, the 'business man,' completed the glorious work. Americans exult in American invention, mechanical genius and business, energy and perseverance, furnished by Morse, Steers, and Field. All honour to America!"

"All hail to the inventive genius and indefatigable industry of John and Jonathan, who have succeeded in consummating the highest work of the age! May the cord that binds them in the bonds of international friendship never be severed, and the Field of its usefulness extend to the uttermost parts of the earth!"

"Electricity: caught by Franklin, harnessed by Morse, guided across the ocean by Field."

"Married, August 1858, by Cyrus W. Field, Old Ireland and Miss Young America; may their honeymoon last for ever!"

"Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity: universal republic."

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE PRAYER MEETING.

The New York Herald relates "How the news was received in the Fulton-street Prayer meeting:"—

The services at the noonday prayer-meeting held in the North Dutch Church in Fulton-street yesterday (the day of the reception of the first message), were unusually interesting. Mr. Edward Corning, one of our leading merchants, presided, and said—I must confess I cannot pass silently by the great and overpowering fact that in the providence of God is revealed to us this morning. We have all been prepared to expect the intelligence that has been announced to us this morning—that the Old and New World were united. I ask you to unite with me in giving thanks to God for this remarkable event. Well did the Directors of that Company say, in England, "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and goodwill to men."

The Leader then offered up a fervent prayer.

The Chairman then read the eighth Psalm, which was very appropriate to the occasion.

Dr. Marsh said all the great nations of the earth have had their seasons of hilarity, joy, and great exhilaration. Egypt, Greece, Rome, and Babylon, all had their days of victory, when the millions would gather together and send up their shouts and hallelujahs, and glorifications of their great nations. But they were without God; they were without any religious principle, and this over-excitement of men ran into the ground. It ruined those very nations, and it will ruin us unless we have religious principle and a regard to the God of heaven and the great interests of men as dying and accountable creatures. Nothing but the Gospel, nothing but the Church, nothing but prayer, nothing but a sense of our dependence and our obligation to God will keep this nation, under these great advances she is making to glory, honour, and immortality, from becoming corrupt and vile, and bringing down the judgments of heaven upon her. In the providence of God we are allied to a nation that loves the Bible and that loves the Saviour, and now, united with that nation, these two nations may send the Gospel around the globe.

The venerable Dr. Dewitt then rose and spoke as follows:—Some three years since, certainly as much as that, I happened to be in the company of Professor Morse. The subject of a submarine telegraph was then adverted to. "I believe," said he, "that the time is not very far distant when we will sit in our houses at the close of the day and receive intelligence from China." Such appeared to partake of the nature of

marvel, but after witnessing what has been accomplished in the investigations of science, and the practical measures connected with it, we are not now indulging in unbelief, but waiting for what will be the accomplishment. The greeting bells of this hour remind us of the work of God's providence for us and for the nations of the earth. Now, in reference to all the bearings of this accomplished wonderful measure, we regard the happy influence that it will have upon our country in very many bearings; but its highest, and its best has been adverted to in connexion with the religious influence, giving facilities to deepen and diffuse this influence at home and abroad. In conclusion, he said he wished them to read the 19th Psalm. The first six verses referred to God's wonderful works in creation and in providence. They would find an allusion to the light of the sun running as a strong man to run a race, while her chambers (lines) are to the ends of the earth. It is a beautiful illustration, said he, of another figure of the electric spark that goes forth throughout the world. What would all the works of creation and providence be without holier bearings? The Psalm continues: "The law of the Lord is perfect," &c. Let us do our work to speed that word in its wide extent, and ask God's blessing for its multiplied and enduring victories until the whole world shall be enlightened and saved.

A verse of the hymn, "Give thanks to God," was sung.

The Leader called upon some brother to pray that God would cause this wonderful accomplishment and extraordinary invention to be instrumental in uniting the hearts of Christians. A gentleman in the congregation responded. After a gentleman from Philadelphia had addressed the audience in a pathetic strain—

PROPOSED SALUTATION TO EUROPEAN CHRISTIANS.

Rev. Dr. Marsh rose and said—I propose that a committee of five be appointed from this meeting to send (if it is practicable) at an early period, a telegraphic communication to some one of the leading prayer-meetings in London. I think it more appropriate that it should be done by this meeting than by any ecclesiastical body in the nation, or any other meeting. Probably not more than one would be sent, and it should be sent by the Fulton-street meeting, known all over England as the fountain head of this great religious work. I hope that a committee will be appointed to take the subject into consideration, and prepare a telegraphic despatch, and, if practicable, have it sent. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The hour having been exhausted, the exercises were brought to a conclusion by singing.

THANKSGIVING ON LANDING THE CABLE.

The following is the prayer or thanksgiving offered by Captain Hudson after the great work was completed, and in presence of the whole company at the telegraph station, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland:—

O, eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the heavens and rulest the raging of the sea, who hast compassed the waters with bounds till day and night come to an end, and whom the winds and the sea obey—look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, upon us Thy servants, who now approach the throne of grace and let our prayer ascend before Thee with acceptance. Thou hast commanded and encouraged us in all our ways to acknowledge Thee, and to commit our works to Thee; and Thou hast graciously promised to direct our paths and to prosper our handiwork. We desire now to thank Thee, believing that without Thy help and blessing nothing can prosper or succeed, and we desire humbly to commit all who have been engaged in this undertaking to Thy care, protection, and guidance. It has pleased Thee to enable us to complete what we have been led by Thy providence to undertake, that being begun and carried on in the spirit of prayer and in dependence upon Thee, it may tend to Thy glory, and to the good of all nations, by promoting the increase of unity, peace, and concord. May Thy hand of power and mercy be so acknowledged by all that the language of every heart may be "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory;" that so Thy name may be hallowed and magnified in us and by us. Thou hast controlled the winds and the sea by Thy almighty power, and granted us such favourable weather that we were enabled to lay the cable safely and effectually. Finally, we beseech Thee to implant within us a spirit of humility and childlike dependence upon Thee; and teach us to feel, as well as to say, "If the Lord will we shall do this or that." Hear us, O Lord, and hear us in these our petitions according to Thy previous promise, for Jesus Christ's sake.

According to intelligence to the 24th the excitement in connexion with the telegraph was rapidly declining.

The joint committee of the New York Common Council on the celebration of laying the cable across the Atlantic had agreed to have invitations extended to the President of the United States, all the foreign Ministers at Washington, the governors of states and the Cabinet officers, to be present at the approaching celebration, and partake in the festivities of New York.

The New York Chambers of Commerce had passed resolutions expressive of the gratification felt by the merchants at the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. A committee was appointed to procure suitable testimonials to be presented to Captain Hudson and the officers of the *Niagara*. Captain Freedy, of the *Agamemnon*, is to be similarly complimented.

A telegram from New York *via* Boston states that the French Government had granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years to land telegraph cables on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which lie between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The company, it is said, propose to run a cable from Placentia, Newfoundland, to St. Pierre, and thence to a point near Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. This arrangement will enable the company to avoid the necessity of keeping in order some 400 or 500 miles of land line running across Newfoundland and Cape Breton—a desert inhabited by some few Indians only. The two French islands will thus derive advantage from the Atlantic Telegraph.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE, BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

The following account of the Cawnpore massacre, by Mrs. Murray, the wife of Sergeant Murray, was first published by the *Indian Empire*. Mrs. Murray, who is in Calcutta, is ready to answer any questions. The *Times* was the first of the London papers to quote the narrative, and it has since appeared in several of the other daily journals. It is considered by some of the Indian papers to be of doubtful accuracy and full of exaggerations. They suggest that it has been prepared by some writer from the narration of an illiterate woman. Admitting that there may be some weight in these objections, it still appears beyond all doubt that Mrs. Murray was one of the members of the ill-fated garrison, and an eye-witness of their treacherous and atrocious massacre. Reliance may, therefore, be placed on the general accuracy of the occurrences related, although some of the details may have been exaggerated—such for example as those which imply severe blame on the deceased General Wheeler. We subjoin the most interesting parts of the account:—

From the 7th of June the mutineers commenced cannonading the garrison. They brought all the 24-pounders from the magazine, erected four batteries on the four sides of the entrenchment, and commenced pouring in balls like rain. They also brought mortars, but the shells, being filled with powder only, could scarcely do any harm. The first three or four days they were incessantly firing in the entrenchment, but after that time they fired only at a stated hour. The people in the entrenchment were half-dead through fear, particularly the ladies, but after three or four days, when they got used, perhaps, to that mode of life, they did not care for the booming of a cannon. There could not have been less than a thousand souls in the entrenchment, including women, children, and men of all classes and ranks, and the rebels outside were ten times that number; of this number 5,000 to 6,000 were regular disciplined men from the ranks of the native army, one portion composed of the Nana's men, and the rest were badmashes of the town, and villagers whom prospect of plunder had attracted into the station. All the public and private property outside the garrison was looted. The conveyances belonging to the gentlemen of the station were taken and made use of by the heads and leaders of the insurrection. The ranks of majors, colonels, and generals were supplied by the senior non-commissioned officers of the mutinous army. With all their endeavours and firing they found that they could not much harm the garrison. They then attempted to take the place by storm, but as many times as they tried they were repulsed with a considerable loss. With all their firing very few men were killed in the entrenchment, and those few not while they were doing sentry duty, but while drawing water from the fatal well in the entrenchment, which was in a most exposed part of the garrison. It was about this time that the old havildar, whom General Wheeler had confined on suspicion, and who was in the garrison, was killed by the bursting of a shell. A lady was also killed in the same way. But accidents like these were so rare that I scarcely remember beyond one or two instances in which lives were lost. When any one was killed it was the practice to stich him in a bag and remove him at a late part of the night to a blind well which was close by. The accidents that too frequently occurred were while drawing water out of the well. After one or two deaths took place at the well people commenced sending little children to draw water, thinking they would not be fired at; but the mild Hindoos and refined Mohammedans are not the men to spare a dog belonging to a Christian, and much more children. Many children were killed and wounded at the well while drawing water. Perhaps twelve days or a fortnight had not elapsed since we had entered the entrenchment when the roof of it, which was built of straw, caught fire by a shell and was burnt down. Just after this occurrence the soldiers one night, having consulted together, sallied out of the garrison disguised in black, and utterly spoilt one of the batteries which the rebels had constructed on the four sides of the garrison, spiked as many guns as they could lay their hands upon, and would have assuredly done more, but the General, having heard of it, disapproved the bold attempt, and immediately ordered the bugle to sound, when they all returned into the garrison. It is a remarkable fact that during the whole period of our stay in the garrison not more than thirty soldiers were killed. To the best of my knowledge there were lots of provisions in the garrison, and if the General had only held out for twelve days or a fortnight more the whole of the garrison would have been relieved by General Havelock, who arrived at Cawnpore just twelve days after the massacre. But no; it was fated otherwise. On the 26th June, Jacoby, or Jacobite, the watchmaker's sister-in-law, who was left behind and was in the hands of the rebels, came with a letter from Nana Sahib offering terms of peace. Her brother-in-law and sister were in the garrison. She swore Nana was sincere in his profession, and the General, as the drowning man grasps at a straw, swallowed down everything as Gospel truth. The whole garrison was against surrendering, and bitterly opposed the General when he seemed inclined to accept the offer. The soldiers became mad to hear that the General was going to accept the offer. They broke their guns in a rage, and openly exhibited every sign of insubordination, but to no purpose. The General accepted the terms, in the teeth of universal opposition. Mrs. Wheeler herself opposed him, and begged of him not to do this, but to no purpose. He was firm and inflexible. The Nana had been his friend, and he could not see the reason why he could not trust him. The General wrote a warm letter of friendship and sent it off by Jacoby's sister-in-law. A little while after, the miscreant Nana arrived, and was immediately conducted to the General. Whatever was proposed at that moment the General agreed to, provided he was only allowed with the beleaguered garrison to depart in peace. Nana agreed to it, and to satisfy him took an oath that he would see them safely conducted to Allahabad. After this the rebels outside rushed into the garrison. Their number was so great that there was hardly any place to stand. There could not have been less than 7,000 to 8,000 armed men surrounding the garrison, and occupying every inch of ground. If they had wanted,

they could have crushed us in the garrison without using their weapons. After this the treasury chest was made over to the Nana, together with all the ammunitions which were in the garrison. Nana then ordered the necessary preparation to be made to leave Cawnpore, he having left the garrison to go and arrange for boats. Every one packed up his things and passed the night in feverish anxiety. Next morning a Sowar came and informed the General that there was not a sufficient number of boats available, and, therefore, instead of boxes, in which every one had packed up his things, a bundle of clothes could only be allowed to be carried by each man, which was forthwith prepared, but, another Sowar coming in after a while, communicated to the General that there not being sufficient room in the boats to stow so many bundles, it was decided by the Nana Sahib that they should depart as they were. The General, at this second message, at once ordered the whole garrison to march out as they were. They were conducted towards the Ghaut by the Nana's men, who took them not by the route in which they had their battery (for the soldiers would have assuredly fallen upon their battery, and would have turned their guns against them), but by another passage altogether. When the garrison reached the Ghaut the men were ordered to go in the boats, to which they objected, unless the ladies and children were first accommodated. But the General, being assured that there was no harm in it, that there was some breakfast prepared for the ladies and children, which, as soon as they had taken, they would be put on the boat, the General got into a boat, and then all the men followed his example. As soon as the main body of the men were thus separated from the women and children, they were fired at, but some of the soldiers having a few rounds of cartridges, which they had taken with them by stealth, returned the fire, and, like so many desperate bull-dogs, jumped out of the boats, and fought bravely against the fearful odds as long as their cartridges lasted. They then threw away their guns, and were cut to pieces. One soldier jumped into a blind well, but was taken out and mangled by a host of ruthless barbarians. One boat having caught fire was burnt with all its inmates, and anyone attempting to escape the fire was made a target-mark by the armed multitude standing on the bank. The gentlemen who were left on the bank, or, at least, those who had not gone into the boat, were hunted from one place to another like dogs, and on each man a thousand sabres flashing at a time, wives and children beseeching the multitude with folded hands and in praying attitude to spare their husbands and fathers, but to no purpose, the whole of the male portion of the garrison were barbarously murdered by order of Nana Soor. My husband, William Murray, Band Sergeant of the 66th Native Infantry, was shot in the head. My brother met the same fate. His name was Hero. My two sons, Alick and John, fell by tulwar. The women all, high and low, were stripped in open air, a piece of blue cloth of hardly three cubits, and less than a cubit in breadth, was given to each woman, just to cover herself. Then followed the massacre of the children, and I can, without any exaggeration, confidently declare that no less than 300 of the innocent angels were destroyed, as it were by the spell of magic.

They were bayoneted, shot, dashed on the ground, and trampled under foot. One European boy, of about seven years, having escaped from the hands of the Sepoys, came running and fell upon Nana's foot, and begged of him to spare his life and he would serve him as a mehter. The boy had not lifted up his head from the foot before it was cut off by the express order of the Nana, and he flung the head away with his foot. My two grandsons, Robert and Charles, aged five and twelve years respectively, were cut down on the spot. My two daughters-in-law, Lewsa and Santa, were cut down. . . . Many were the heart-rending scenes which followed, when mothers were forced to give up their infants in arms to be brutally massacred in their presence, but they were too many to be related here. I received one sword-cut on the head by a Sowar, who, aiming a second blow, I guarded with my hand, when I received another cut on my hand; after that I received one cut on my back, which was so severe that I fell down senseless. I received two cuts more, but I am not sensible as to when they were inflicted; after that what passed I am not aware. When all the people were gone away I opened my eyes, and I found myself lying in the heap of dead bodies fearfully mangled. I tried to get up, but I could not, so I crawled and got near the water, and I drank some water. A fishwoman living on the Ghaut having seen me, took pity on me and used to supply me with gruel and other necessities which she could afford, but her mother used to abuse me shamefully. I used to be lying near the river close to a bhatta, or the place were brick is baked. I was seen afterwards by some Sepoys, who threatened to shoot me. I told them they were welcome to do so, provided they shot me in the head, and thus got rid of a life which was insupportable; but they went away without molesting me. Perhaps they felt loath to look at me, my sores were so fearfully bad and full of worms. Before I fell I remember to have seen several grown-up girls and young ladies taken away by the Sowars and other men, but as many as were taken away there was not one who had not personal attractions—the best passport for her safety. They were taken towards the town, and to what indignities they were subjected is a mystery which will be only revealed on the day of judgment. They were afterwards brought and kept in the Assembly-house, but I do not know whether the whole of the number or only a part was brought back. The fugitives who had escaped from Furruckabad and were coming down to Calcutta in boats were stopped at Cawnpore and were taken up and added to the inmates of the Assembly-house, the whole of whom were massacred on the arrival of General Havelock. There was not one spared to inform the world as to what had been perpetrated on them. The rebels knew full well that the British army would ultimately triumph, and therefore they took good care to destroy all of them who had been eye-witnesses to their Tartaric barbarity. I well remember that as long as the soldiers had cartridges and were bravely fighting away there was no trace of the Nana Soor, but the moment the cartridges were over and the soldiers commenced throwing their guns, then the beast made his appearance. He was laughing away while the poor Europeans were being cut down in his presence. On the arrival of General Havelock the cowardly miscreants of Cawnpore disappeared like stars at dawn of day, and the Nana Soor disappeared like a comet. I was promptly attended to, my wounds were dressed, and I was sent down to Calcutta, and here I am

with five marks, which I consider the best evidence to confirm the truth of my statement. I forgot to mention that General Wheeler of the station was not murdered with the rest of the gentlemen, but a day after the massacre. His boat, having left Cawnpore, had actually gone away about fourteen miles, when it was seized and brought back, and the following day he was put to death. He was made to sit in the sun almost the whole day, and in the evening he was cut down by the order of Nana Sahib. The feeling of the Mohammedan portion of the rebels was so bitter against the Christians that nothing but blood would satisfy them. Before they would strike a Christian down, they would repeat the word "*Bismillah*," i.e., in the name of God. Up to this time I possess the piece of three cubits of blue cloth which was given to every one when the whole of the women were stripped, and which piece any one seeing will have some idea at least of the indignities offered to the ladies.

THE MORMONS.

Last Wednesday the *Times* published a very interesting letter from a correspondent at Salt Lake, throwing much light on the history and present position of this novel community. We have already quoted a passage relative to the peace negotiations, which, though successful for a time, are not likely in the writer's opinion to be lasting. He thinks that a re-action will follow worse than the original disease.

The measures taken to oppose the invading army were contemptible. The works of defence erected thoroughly sustain everything we had been told in regard to the entire absence of anything like military knowledge or skill among the Mormons. With nearly a year to prepare for resistance, they had erected no single work which would have been a spider's web in the way of a light battery posted on the heights. A more complete or pitiable abortion of defences could not possibly have been devised; and yet the Mormon "colonels" and "generals" assert that their sharpshooters would have picked off the army with their rifles so rapidly that they could have made no visible progress.

Upon arriving at Salt Lake the writer found the city almost deserted. Under orders from Brigham the entire population had vacated their homes and marched to the southern settlements. There was not a single woman left in the town, except the wife of Governor Cumming. All the rest had been compelled to leave, the leaders having declared their fixed purpose not to let one of them remain here to witness the entrance of the army, and be "corrupted and demoralised" by its officers. The houses were all closed, and windows and doors closed up with rough boards. Scarce a human being could be seen upon the streets, for in the entire city there were only two or three hundred men left to guard the property and apply the torch if orders should come to do so.

The mass of the people had been tarrying at Provo, a town about fifty miles south. Thither the *Times* correspondent repaired, and had an interview with Brigham Young, whom he thus describes:—

I found him a well-presented man of fifty-seven years of age, of medium height, of figure rather inclined to corpulency, with sandy complexion, and a vulgar, sensual mouth. He was well, but plainly dressed, rather austere in manner, and evidently fully conscious of the necessity of maintaining a sort of royal dignity, becoming a prophet. I should judge him to be shrewd in worldly affairs, a good business manager, a judge of human nature, and capable of adapting it to his will. The cast of his mind, however, is evidently low and vulgar. While shrewd and cunning, quick and ready in the application of what powers of mind he possesses, the prophet is by no means a wise man nor profound; and in discussion with an ordinary skilful opponent he fails utterly. Nevertheless, his power over the people is limitless. His nod is law, and the ignorant masses of his followers look upon him as almost a god. I had the pleasure of hearing him deliver a sermon on the Sabbath, in the course of which he quite satisfied me that I was not mistaken in my estimate of his mental calibre. His discourse was rambling and vulgar, although his manner was popular and forcible.

He next gives us a portrait of another Mormon leader:—

But Brigham is a model of elegance and refinement compared with Heber C. Kimball, the next in the priesthood. He is only a few days older than Brigham, is tall, full formed, with short sandy hair and whiskers, florid complexion, and small, cunning, snake-like black eyes. No one knows with certainty how many wives Brigham has, but Heber pleads guilty to about forty. His reputation as a husband and father is bad, and many are the secretly-whispered tales of his jealous cruelty to his wives, some of whom are younger than his first-born child. He is certainly the most vulgar and blasphemous wretch it has been my misfortune to meet. He assured me that he loved his friends and not his enemies. Being rebuked for this sentiment by a Gentile bystander, he declared that he followed the Scripture nevertheless, and prayed for his enemies. This sentiment elicited commendation, when Heber continued,—"Yes, I pray they may all go to h—ll and be damned." This, let me assure you, is a fair sample of the style of language employed by this second member of the priesthood in the pulpit and out of it. Another illustration of his spirit and I leave Brother Heber. He was asked if he would resent an insult by violence; and he responded, "The Scriptures tell us that if smitten upon one cheek we must turn the other also. Well, I'll do that; but if a man smites me on the other cheek too, let him look out for a—of a lick back!"

The population of the valleys has been, it appears, greatly over-estimated, 35,000 being the highest amount at which they can be reckoned, and of these only 5,000 men capable of bearing arms,—the utter futility, therefore, of their resisting the United States Government must be apparent. As a class they are very poor. All we have been wont to hear of the fertility of this valley has been grossly exag-

gerated. There is scarce an acre in the whole territory of Utah that can be cultivated without irrigation. The taxes are enormous, and it is impossible to get on unless high up in the church.

The women appear to be, as a class, discontented and unhappy, painfully conscious that their natural affections must ever be stifled, and the love they would share alone with a husband be divided with several feminine partners. They are all meanly clad—many of them having scarcely sufficient to cover their nakedness. This arises not merely from poverty, but from the fact that in consequence of the merchants having been driven away from the valley there have been no fabrics here to be purchased fit for female apparel. The writer adds:—

The men are excessively jealous, which makes it difficult to get on opportunity to converse with the women. I have been able, however, to steal brief interviews with a few of them, two being "spiritual" wives of polygamous husbands. Slight as was the opportunity to converse with them, they found time to express their secret abhorrence of the whole system, and their earnest desire to be rescued from its degradations.

The mass of the people are described as industrious, honest, and conscientious, paying their debts promptly, observing family worship morning and evening, living quietly and peaceably with each other (with the exception of the jealous differences in the double-wedded households), and in all other respects under ordinary circumstances, living the lives of good citizens and neighbours. To all outward appearance the best order prevails; but it is evident that it is the good order of despotism, a priestly despotism, more thorough and unquestioned than the despotism of Russia, because it controls men through their religious prejudices and superstitious fears. There are among them some of the vilest hypocrites, who have availed themselves of the cloak of religion merely that they may have the better opportunity to gratify their evil propensities of every sort. These do the secret work of robbery and assassination, of which we have indubitable evidence that much has been done by order of the leaders. The doctrine is privately inculcated, that to despoil a Gentile of property and life is a virtue; also that it is Christian-like to take the lives of those who have sinned deeply by apostasy and the revelation of secrets. It is held that to "spill their blood upon the ground" is an atonement for their sins. The leaders, of course believe nothing of this, but the people generally are honestly deluded. They are generally ignorant, uneducated, and simple-minded. They are not hypocrites, but they are fanatics of the most dangerous class; fanatics who would walk to shame and death without a murmur, if so ordered by their spiritual leaders, never dreaming that destroying human life is murder, or the forcible seizure of property is robbery when done in the interest of the church. The spirit of apostasy has long been rife among the people; but the fear of the "destroying angels" has compelled many to feign acquiescence in the church when secretly watching for an avenue of escape. Many are already availing themselves of the protection of the United States army to make their escape, and hundreds are only waiting to dispose of their property in secret. If military posts should be established near all the Mormon settlements, there can be little doubt that the community of Latter-day Saints will be rapidly reduced in number.

The writer concludes by stating his opinion that it is the intention of Brigham Young eventually to found a new "Zion" far from the control of the United States Government, and for this purpose he has already despatched agents to the Mosquito territory, to report upon a territory which has been offered to him for sale by Colonel H. Kinney.

Accounts from Utah to July 22, states that all the Mormons who were able had returned from Provo, and matters were apparently quiet. Brigham Young, fearing assassination, as was alleged, had shut himself up in his residence under a strong guard of his followers. General Johnston was making preparations for going into permanent quarters. Colonel Loring, with three companies of the 3rd Infantry and 100 riflemen, had departed for New Mexico.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

On Friday, at two o'clock, the new Indian Council, embodied under the act of last session, met for the first time, and at once entered on the discharge of their important functions. They assembled in the board room in which the Court of Directors—now defunct for purposes of Government—have been for years accustomed to hold their meetings, at the India House, in Leadenhall-street. Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for India, and by virtue of that high office, President of the Council, arrived at the India House full half an hour before the time of meeting. Mr. Henry Baillie, joint secretary to the Board of Control, and Sir George Clerk, the permanent secretary, were also in attendance. The members of the Council present were—Sir Frederick Currie, late chairman of the Court of Directors; Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Sir R. Vivian, Sir Henry Montgomery, Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Mr. William Arbuthnot, Mr. Charles Mills, Sir James Weir Hogg, Mr. E. Macnaghten, Captain Eastwick, and Mr. H. T. Princep. The first six are nominees of the Crown, and the remainder are part of the elected members. Sir John Lawrence, one of the eight nominated members, was, of course, absent, as was also Sir Proby Cautley, another of the Crown nominees. The whole of the elected members were in attendance, except Captain Shepherd, who was absent from indisposition; and Mr. R. D. Mangles, who is understood to be on the Continent.

At two o'clock Lord Stanley assumed the chair

as President of the Council, and announced the names of the members whom her Majesty, by virtue of the power conferred on her by the act, had been pleased to nominate to the Council. A return of the members elected by the Court of Directors was also formally made, and the Council was then constituted. The sitting, which lasted upwards of two hours, was occupied chiefly in settling the future mode of procedure, and the President, in exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the act, divided the Council into committees for the more convenient and effectual transaction of the necessary business, and also nominated the Vice-Presidents, selecting for that office from among the Council Sir Frederick Currie, (the late chairman of the East India Company).

By an express provision in the Act, Lord Stanley, on being appointed Secretary of State for India, he being at the time of his appointment President of the Board of Control, is enabled at once to enter upon the exercise of his high functions without the necessity of vacating his seat in Parliament, and appealing to his constituents for re-election.

For some little time past Sir James Melville and Mr. Leach, on the authority of the Secretary of State for India, have been engaged in preparing a scheme for the consolidation of the establishments in Leadenhall-street, and at the Board of Control in Cannon-row, which they are understood to have completed within the last few days, and to have remitted to Lord Stanley for his consideration. It also involves a scale of retiring pensions to those of the company's servants in the various departments whose services may be dispensed with in the forthcoming arrangements in the new state of things. The period of service entitling the company's servants to retire on full pay is said to have been reduced from fifty to forty-five years; that three-fourths of the salary will be accorded after thirty years' service, and two-thirds after twenty years' service.

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following is an extract from another letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated "Zambesi, 25th of June, 1858," addressed to Charles L. Braithwaite, Esq., of Kendal:—

We reached the southernmost branch of the Zambesi on the 14th (of May), and found the bar much smoother than we anticipated. The breakers were rather boisterous on each side of us, but we entered safely, making signals for her Majesty's ship *Hermes* as to the depth of the water, till she was out of sight on her way to Kilimane, to deliver our credentials to the Portuguese. As we were now in the midst of mangrove swamps, we took quinine, and believing it to be a work of necessity to get away as quickly as possible, the launch was put together. Two days were required to get her into working trim, and we are now threading our way up among the swamps, the launch piloting the *Pearl*. Saw but one native.

25th June, Zambesi.—I add a few lines to say that after exploring different mouths of the Zambesi, we have at last found a very good bar and harbour, which leads us into the main stream. The water was falling fast, and as we were ordered not to risk the detention of the *Pearl* in the river, we thought it most prudent to let her depart, and landing our house on an island, we put our things there, and now trust to the launch to take us up the country. Captains Gordon and Bedingfield are delighted with the river. The latter says it is quite unlike the rivers on the west coast. We have had no fever, and have ascertained one great fact, if this is to be a highway into the heart of Africa: this time of the year is perfectly safe for Europeans; not a single man of the *Pearl* or *Hermes*, or of the expedition, has been attacked by the disease. You are aware that I left the river at Mazaro (in coming from the interior in 1856), and that we have been indebted for our knowledge of the parts below that to Captain Parker. We went up to Mazaro, and I looked with a thrilling sensation of gratitude on the smooth spot on which I made my last astronomical observation on the Zambesi, and the identical little hut in which I slept. The hippopotami can't bear the steamer at all, the crustiest old bachelor among them goes off pell-mell as soon as we come near. We are on good terms with the natives. Will go to Tete next week. No fever yet.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH BANQUET IN DUBLIN.

A banquet was given on Wednesday evening by the Lord Mayor to Mr. Bright, engineer-in-chief to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and was a great success. The assemblage embraced the highest names in the metropolis—civil, military, and official. Cardinal Wiseman was present in full costume. The usual loyal toasts having been given, and received with all the honours,

The LORD-MAYOR rose to propose the toast of the evening—the toast of Mr. Bright. He dwelt with much eloquence on the achievements of science, and paid a marked and merited compliment to the genius and perseverance, which, in the face of discouragement from the scientific world, had succeeded in bringing about the accomplishment of the great undertaking of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph.

Mr. BRIGHT rose amidst loud cheers to respond. He thanked the assemblage for their hearty welcome, and said he was deeply sensible of the honour of having his name associated with the great work of the Atlantic Telegraph. The first message sent by the wire from America to England showed strongly the importance of the work—it was that conveying the information respecting the collision between the *Europa* and *Arabia*, and setting at rest all anxiety as to the subject. Had that information not been conveyed upwards of 50,000*l.* would have been paid for insurance on the *Europa*, in consequence of the delay in her arrival at her destination. Mr. Bright

observed upon the value of this means of communication for the prevention of misunderstanding between the Governments of the great Powers, and then referred to the services of those gentlemen who had been associated with him in laying the cable. With them he shared the honours done him that night. Mr. Bright was warmly cheered throughout his eloquent speech. Mr. Bright then proposed, in warm terms, the health of Cyrus Field, acknowledging the services of that gentleman in the great project.

Cardinal WISEMAN descanted in glowing terms on the new achievement of science brought to a successful issue under the able superintendence of Mr. Bright. He warmly eulogised that gentleman's modest appreciation of his services to the world of commerce, and to international communication in general: and, after paying a compliment also to the Lord Mayor for his good taste in thus inaugurating in the British dominions the first public appreciation of the great work accomplished, he proposed the health of his lordship. The LORD MAYOR returned thanks.

The health of Cardinal Wiseman was next proposed, and his Eminence was again most happy in his reply.

In the subsequent toasts, the railway interests of Ireland in connexion with the Atlantic Telegraph was eloquently responded to by Sir Edward M'Donnell and Mr. Ennis, M.P. The subject of steam-packet communication between the West of Ireland and America was practically spoken of by Mr. J. O. Lever. The press was responded to by Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr. Medway, of the *Liverpool Post*; and after the proposition of the several other toasts the assembly separated. The demonstration, on the whole, was highly successful.

THE CUTLER'S FEAST AT SHEFFIELD.

This annual festivity took place on Thursday, the Master Cutler being Mr. Mayor Jackson. Among the guests and orators were Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Monckton Milnes, the Master Cutler himself, and several local notables. Mr. Milnes made a graceful speech, endeavouring not to violate the rule which excludes political topics, and yet to touch upon the chief subjects of interest—Cherbourg, India, and China. He drew a humorous picture of Mr. Roebuck off Cherbourg. "We had a pleasant trip to Cherbourg. There was only one slight drawback, and that was the continual fear in the mind of every member that by some contrivance or other, the worthy member for Sheffield might be carried off from us and taken to some French fortress for the remainder of his life. (Cheers and laughter.) We all know well what we would do in that case. There is no power that could manacle him, and, knowing how you appreciate him, I am sure no effort or ransom would have been thought too much to recover him. (Laughter.) But at the same time the very notion was painful to us, and when we saw him on deck reading the *Edinburgh Review*, amid salutes from thousands of cannon, perfectly unconcerned, we thought what a misfortune it would be to lose my excellent friend and your worthy member. (Cheers and laughter.) The impressions he has given us of Cherbourg were not exactly mine, because when I was there I was waited on by a very handsome daughter of Normandy. I received every kindness and civility from the French Government and people, and I should not think it right to criticise severely anything we saw." (Cheers.)

Mr. ROEBUCK, who had been mildly reproved by Mr. Milnes for his language at Newcastle, said he would respond to the sentiment that no one should needlessly excite national animosities. And he did so very characteristically, "But, Sir, the farmer who goes to sleep, having placed the watch-dog, 'Tear'em,' over his rickyard, hears that watch-dog bark. He, in the anger of a half-somnolence, says, 'I wish Tear'em would be quiet, and bawls out of the window 'Down, Tear'em.' 'Tear'em' does go down, the farmer goes to sleep, and he is awaked by the flashing in at his windows of the light of his ricks on fire. (Cheers.) I am 'Tear'em.' (Loud cheers and laughter.) I tell you to beware. . . . Mark me, I know what I am saying. I say it upon a solemn occasion. I say that the French press is the expression of the Emperor's opinion, and that his appeal to the prejudice and hate that now exist in the minds of the French people against England is a manifestation of the Emperor's opinion. I am the watch-dog Tear'em, and I only tell you what my honourable friend would tell you, though in more mellifluous phrase, when I say, 'Be you prepared; get your guns, get your ships ready, for depend upon it, in his heart he knows that Cherbourg is a standing menace. Now, I tell you what will result from all this. I am sent to Parliament as your representative. There have been estimates, and in the next session there will be estimates, and everything that goes to protect England against foreign invasion will receive my hearty support." (Protracted cheering.)

A CONSERVATIVE'S VIEW OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.—Major Beresford, who is apprehensive of some Tory opposition in North Essex from Colonel Brise the select man of the malcontents, has been down to the Saffron Walden polling district, there to make good his position. He accused the present Ministry of unfaithfulness to Conservative principles, and denounced the concessions they had made on the Jewish question and in respect to the property qualification, emphatically declaring that he would have died sooner than have surrendered in favour of those who deny the divinity of the Saviour.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

At a Privy Council held at Osborne on Thursday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 19th October to Thursday, the 18th of November. Lord Stanley was sworn in Secretary of State for India. The new Seals of office for the Secretary of State for India were approved by the Queen in Council.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred has for some months been staying with his tutor, Lieutenant J.C. Cowell, R.E., at Alverbank (the residence of the late Right Hon. J. W. Croker), near Gosport, pursuing the preparatory studies for the naval service under the instruction of the Rev. W. R. Jolley. His Royal Highness underwent a special examination before the Rev. Thomas Main, Professor at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, in the presence of Admiral Sir George Seymour, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Grey, and Captain R. S. Hewlett, of Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, Captain-Superintendent of the Royal Naval College. The examination lasted during Friday, Saturday, Monday, and the morning of Tuesday last, and comprised the subjects of arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry, Euclid, sacred history, and history of England, Geography, Latin, French, German, and English dictation. His Royal Highness having been declared to have passed satisfactorily in all these several branches has been appointed a naval cadet, and joined Her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B., on Tuesday afternoon, the 31st ult. After a leave of absence for two months, His Royal Highness will rejoin the frigate for permanent service, and will mess and live with the midshipmen on board. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Cowell, R.E., Governor to the Prince, who will accompany him in his voyage. *Times*.

Some of the papers contain a paragraph intimating the probability that the Prince of Wales will marry the Princess Mary of Saxe-Meiningen. The present sovereign of Saxe-Meiningen is brother of the late Queen Adelaide of England.

Count Platen, the Swedish Minister, has left town for Sweden, *en congé* for six weeks.

Lord Stanley, as Secretary of State for India, has appointed Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., and Henry James Baillie, Esq., M.P. to be the Under Secretaries of State in that department.

The Duke of Malakoff has returned to London from France. His marriage is deferred.

Lord Bloomfield, British Minister at Berlin, has been appointed Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Civil Division.

The appointment of Mr. James Douglas to be Governor and Commander-in-chief "in and over the colony of British Columbia and its dependencies" is announced in the *Gazette*.

Mr. Fisher, Surgeon-in-chief to the Metropolitan Police, received on Thursday the honour of Knighthood at the hands of the Queen.

Mr. Norris, the Canadian envoy for the purpose of soliciting a Royal opening of the Canadian Great Exhibition, has proceeded to Osborne on his mission. We need not say that the request made received the most gracious consideration from her Majesty, but there is little doubt that Ministers will advise the Queen that the Prince of Wales is not yet old enough to take part in a public ceremonial of this kind. —*Court Journal*.

It is stated that the stay of her Majesty at Balmoral this season will not be prolonged beyond three weeks. —*Court Journal*.

Prince Alfred, having obtained two months' leave of absence from the naval service, is about to proceed to the Continent, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left town on Monday for Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Miss Nightingale has contributed the sum of 5*l.* towards the fund for the relief of the children of the late General Sir Henry Havelock.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is about to erect in Romsey Abbey Church a monument to the founder of his family, Sir William Petty. Viscount and Lady Palmerston are expected from Paris in a few days, when they will take up their residence for the autumn at Broadlands. —*Hampshire Independent*.

Mr. Charles Bright, whose name is so intimately associated with the laying down of the Atlantic cable, was knighted on Saturday by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards entertained at dinner in Dublin Castle.

Miscellaneous News.

A FRIGHTFUL BOILER EXPLOSION has taken place at the mill of a woollen manufacturer near Leeds. The catastrophe, which resulted in the instantaneous death of four persons and the serious injury of seven others, was occasioned by the ignorance and carelessness of the engineer, who paid the penalty by the loss of his own life.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE LATE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY was resumed on Wednesday, and again adjourned for a week. It did not make much progress. Evidence was given to show that the guard did wrong in admitting anybody into his van, and that the issue of tickets to the public was a breach of faith. The train was intended for the children alone.

FATAL ACCIDENT WHILE BATHING AT TYNEMOUTH. —A young gentleman, Mr. Dickens, died on Saturday at Tynemouth from dislocation of the vertebrae of the neck while bathing. The accident that caused

his death, as described by him to the medical man before he died, was very singular. He had been taken a short distance into the sea in a machine, and, after undressing, instead of dropping from the ladder into the water, he had sprung from the floor. Finding that he was alighting in shallow water, he had put out his hands to prevent falling on his face. At the moment he alighted on the ground he gave his head a sudden jerk back, which caused the accident terminating in his death.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S ELECTION EXPENSES. —Mr. Soames, of No. 6, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, the election auditor for Hertfordshire, has just published his abstract of the expenses attending the last election for that county, from which it appears, though the election was uncontested, and was simply consequent upon Sir B. Lytton's accepting the office of Colonial Secretary, that the return of the right hon. gentleman has cost him the modest sum of £1,147*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Sir Fred. Currie, chairman, and Capt. Eastwick, deputy-chairman. A Resolution was also passed recording the deep and grateful sense which the Directors entertained of the valuable assistance which they have uniformly derived from the eminent talent and devoted zeal manifested by the members of the home establishment in their various departments. This was the last act of the old Court.

ANOTHER REFORMATORY SCHOOL SHIP.—A committee of benevolent gentlemen—the Prince Consort being named as patron, and the Marquis of Westminster as President—propose to establish a Reformatory School Ship for London and the South coast, on the plan of the *Akbar* School Frigate, which has proved so successful at Liverpool. The Admiralty have granted the *Cornwall*, a fifty gun frigate, no longer available for active service, and have promised considerable aid towards rigging and fitting the vessel. The ship will be moored in the Thames, sufficiently far from London to ensure that the boys will have full opportunity for boat exercise, and be out of reach of interference from their relatives and former companions.

HARVEST HOMES are still fashionable. Aylsham, in Norfolk, has distinguished itself by the jollity and sobriety of its annual harvest homes, and the abolition of the system of giving largesse and letting the labourers do what they liked with it when they had got it. This has been accomplished because the local leaders of society interfered in the matter at some personal trouble to themselves, and devised a plan whereby the harvest home was kept, the real enjoyment of the labourer increased, and excesses avoided. Another conspicuous harvest home is that at East Brent. Here the leading spirits were the Archdeacon of Taunton, Sir Arthur Elton, Mr. William Miles, Sir Claude Wade, Mr. Reed, the lord of the manor, and the Rev. F. Smith.

HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.—Mr. Vincent has delivered an address at Stockport to a large audience the whole of the proceeds of which were appropriated to the new People's-park. He was supported on the platform by the Mayor, Aldermen Chapman, Orme, and Hampson, and several members of the Town Council. The park will be opened by a public demonstration on the 20th. He has also by special request repeated his lectures on Cromwell and the Commonwealth. Mr. Vincent has also addressed three large meetings at Fleetwood on popular topics, and two at Mossley—one on the life and death of Cromwell on the third anniversary of the great man's death.

PUBLIC DRINKING-FOUNTAINS FOR LONDON.—Mr. Melly, of Liverpool, in an article which appears in the *British Workman* for September, kindly offers two granite fountains, with bronze heads and handles complete, for the City of London, provided any lady or gentleman will undertake to erect them and procure a constant supply of water for the same; and it is a gratifying fact that Mr. Robert Richardson, civil engineer, of Westminster, is making an effort to have a public drinking-fountain placed in front of those large ragged-schools now in course of erection in the city of Westminster, towards the erection of which this gentleman has collected the sum of 80*l.* and 170*l.* more given by a generous public. Should he succeed, these schools will have baths and a drinking-fountain attached for the benefit of this populous district.

STRANGE DEATH.—The *Fife Journal* reports the death of a boy, who, with several associates, amused himself in digging holes in the ground, which one of their number entered while the others covered him up, and the buried boy, by previous arrangement, made a noise for the purpose of knowing who could be heard at the greatest distance, and for this end the others left the place of burial, and they also strove among themselves to see who would remain longest in their subterranean excavations. On Friday last these youths had been engaged in their pranks, when the boy Brown was interred, and the others had left for the reason stated above. At this juncture, Mrs. Brown, who was returning from Leven across the "links," arrived, and perceiving the feet of a boy projecting from the ground, she of course immediately extricated him, when to her horror and grief she saw it was her own boy, and to add to her sorrow her son was quite dead. His own spade was lying near, and his mouth had been covered with a handkerchief to prevent it being filled with sand and dirt.

STATUE OF EDWARD BAINES, ESQ.—The statue of the late Mr. Baines, provided by the subscriptions of his fellow-townsmen, and executed by the skillful chisel of Mr. Behnes, has this week been erected in the great hall of our Town Hall. It is an admirable work of art, and, if not quite perfect as a likeness,

is as good as could be produced by a sculptor who had never seen the original. The figure is manly and graceful, the attitude simple and dignified, and the expression of the countenance has the high intelligence, the perfect openness, and the combined firmness, calmness, and benevolence which distinguished the man whom his townsmen honoured as a patriot and reformer, and whom they thrice elected to represent them in Parliament. The size is colossal, being eight feet in height; and it is made of a faultless block of Carrara marble. The statue is placed on a temporary pedestal, in one of the spaces between the columns; and it gives us the impression that there could be no ornament tending so much to enhance the architectural beauties of that hall, or so appropriate by way of incentive to our public men, as a series of marble statues of men who have eminently served their town and country.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE ISTHMIAN OF SUZ CANAL.—It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know, that in the course of November next a general meeting will be held in Paris for the purpose of establishing a company for finally carrying out the project of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. The capital has, we are informed, been nearly all subscribed in the following proportions:—

His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt ...	£1,280,000
Turkey, Egypt, and Syria ...	840,000
France ...	1,600,000
Austria and Lombard-Venetian ...	800,000
Russia ...	480,000
North of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Hanseatic Towns, Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium ...	600,000
Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece ...	400,000
United States of America ...	400,000
Leaving the portion reserved for England ...	1,600,000
	£8,000,000

The whole capital to be represented by 400,000 shares of 20l. each.—*Daily News*.

THE HARVEST OF 1858.—The accounts from the different provincial markets, although they somewhat vary, are in their general tenor of a most satisfactory character. Almost all agree that the wheat is of a very superior quality, and that it has been got in in capital condition, the grain being not only large but also weighing heavy. As regards quantity, the opinion generally seems to be that the crop, on the whole, will be above the average. The only cereal which has not yielded well is barley, and that has failed in some districts. On the whole, however, even the yield of barley will be quite equal to the average. Next to corn in importance comes the potato, and, with respect to this important esculent, there are a variety of opinions. A fortnight since the plant looked as healthy as possible, excepting in some few districts, although rather backward, the shoots, leaf, and tubers being everything that could be wished. Within the last ten days, however, the appearance of blight on the leaves has become very general, but as yet the tubers have not been much affected. There is every reason to expect that, even if the crop should turn out a sound one, potatoes next winter will be dear again. The fruit season has been an unusually prolific one.—*Observer*.

FEMALE HEROISM.—The following striking instance of female heroism is communicated by a correspondent of the *Advertiser*. In a cottage at Twickenham, within almost a stone's throw of the church, has resided for some time an elderly maiden lady, in very delicate health, whose establishment consists merely of a cook and housemaid. Last Tuesday, however, on the evening of which day the occurrence I am about to relate took place, there was only the housemaid and her sick mistress in the house, the cook being absent to attend upon a sick parent. At half-past nine in the evening the housemaid, whose name is Ann Refort, and who is a remarkably fine, handsome young woman, twenty-two years of age, went into her mistress's bedroom, as was her custom, to inquire if anything was wanted before retiring to rest. On opening the door she was startled by seeing a man, or rather a lad, as he afterwards turned out to be, not more than eighteen years old, standing over her mistress as she lay in bed, and apparently in the act of striking her with a bludgeon. Without hesitating a moment, she immediately rushed upon him and seized him, closing with him so rapidly that he was unable to use his bludgeon. A desperate and long-protracted struggle ensued, the poor invalid lady awaiting the issue in intense anxiety. At length the brave girl succeeded in completely overpowering her antagonist, and, kneeling upon him as he lay upon his back on the floor, she held him down, and called to her mistress to bring her a piece of cord, with which she firmly secured the hands of her captive, who was then looked up, in spite of his entreaties for mercy, in a strong cupboard, and shortly afterwards delivered up to the police, to whom he was well known. He appears to have entered the house through a window on the ground floor, which was inadvertently left open. The lady states that she was asleep, when he awoke her, and raising his stick, demanded her keys. She was dreadfully frightened, and was on the point of delivering them up when her servant entered the room. The maid afterwards received a handsome present from her mistress, which she well deserved.

Certain kill-joys about Leo X. lit up for his instruction a bonfire of thorns, and as the brambles blazed and crackled and went out a deep bass moralist was set to shout—"Sic transit gloria mundi." The merry Pope, bending over the embers and rubbings his hands, replied, "But while it is passing give us leave to warm our hands at it." It is a trite anecdote, but not without its moral.

Literature.

Oxford Essays. Contributed by MEMBERS of the UNIVERSITY. 1858. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

Essays. By MINISTERS of the FREE CHURCH of SCOTLAND. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

THE "Oxford Essays" have been, for three successive years, very welcome to us; and we wish to greet this fourth volume as pleasantly and gratefully as possible;—but it must be acknowledged, that there is less interest as to subject, and less of literary and scholarly excellence, on the whole, in the Essays for the present year, than in their predecessors.

A very noticeable exception to this remark is the essay on "The Ancient Stoics," by Sir Alexander Grant, who is well known to possess the requisite learning for justice to his subject, and who has written on it with great intelligibility and elegance. He, first, with considerable fullness, traces the formation of the Stoical doctrine, during the period from Zeno to Chrysippus; and estimates both the doctrine and its teachers with equal independence and clearness of judgment. After due account of the period of the promulgation of Stoicism, and its introduction to the knowledge of the Romans, the author proceeds with that part of his subject which, in our opinion, he has treated with most success; namely, the different phases of Stoicism in the Roman world, and its influences on philosophy generally, on jurisprudence, and on public manners. Seneca—so differently estimated by his various judges, according to their own temperament and philosophical tendencies—is portrayed impartially but tenderly; and the characteristics of his thought, and of his style as a writer, are well discriminated. Epictetus, the slave, and Marcus Aurelius, the Emperor, are presented in striking contrast to the Spaniard, Seneca,—severity and devout earnestness over against florid rhetoric and varied feeling. There is something to dwell on in Sir Alexander Grant's remarks, slight as they are, as to the contribution made to modern law, and modern morals too, by the fragments of Stoicism preserved in the Roman law;—a subject which might be pursued further, and has a deep human as well as an historical interest. The author closes with a page on the reappearance of the Stoical spirit in successive ages, though Stoicism as dogma has passed away; and we quote the concluding sentences, as better suited to our columns than the more learned matter of the essay.

"In modern times two great works of the imagination have been claimed for the Stoical side, that is, for the Puritans; namely, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and Milton's *Paradise Lost*. These works coming from such a source must be said to be exceptional; though in the last resort no form of our religion is to be treated as if absolutely like Stoicism, or absolutely wanting in the objective element. However, in each of the works in question, traces of the spirit to which we refer, can be readily traced: in Bunyan, the basis of the whole conception is abstract, it is a detailed picture, or history of an inner life; in Milton, also, the imaginativeness is sublime, but cold and unearthly, and the inspiration is drawn rather from a rich learning than from vivid impressions of external life. Stoicism, while deficient in that sensuous impressiveness, which is necessary for poetry, is, on the other hand, extremely suitable for rhetoric, for splendid didactic preaching, for patriotic invocations, for historical tableaux. To this cause we may attribute the partiality manifested by the French, that nation with such perfect rhetoric and so little poetry, for the ancient stoics, and all belonging to them. In fact, the works of Seneca read like a fine French sermon, and Cato and Thrasea were a model to the Girondists. On quite other grounds, we may say that there is a Stoical tinge also in the English character. It might be enough to allege that Puritanism is English; but independently of religious feeling, the tendency 'to shun delights and live laborious days,' to sacrifice life to an idea of success, this is Stoical because it is abstract. Of the spirit of Stoicism we may now take our leave, having seen in its various manifestations what it is. Existing by itself it is narrow and harsh, it has too great an affinity to pride and egotism, it is too repressive of the spontaneous feelings, of art, and poetry, and geniality of life. On the other hand, it is the stimulus to live above the world. Hence, while the bare Stoical spirit, in whatever form, produces only an imperfect and repulsive character, a certain leaven of it, to say the least, is necessary; else would a man be wanting in all effort and aspiration of mind."

Mr. Phillimore's essay on "The Influence of the Canon Law" is a very learned and able production; and he has well brought out the questions "which give dignity and interest to a subject at first sight repulsive and jejune." The theory of the Canon Law, its gradual growth and establishment, and its history, are all investigated, as "the most remarkable instance of the triumph of fraud to be found in the annals of our species;" and, while it is not denied that some desire to mitigate frightful evils, and to promote the welfare of the European populations, did actuate the framers and imposers of the Canon Law, it is held by the writer, that the moralist will account these advantages to have been dearly purchased by the triumph of such "an elaborate imposture," invented, as it was, by cunning, "cemented by fraud, and maintained by cruelty;" and he points out the difficulties that have arisen from

permitting this product of hypocrisy and chican to weave itself into the transactions of common life, and to influence, as it still does in some degree, the common law of Europe.

Dr. Dasent's "Norsemen in Iceland" is a more interesting, if less practically important paper than Mr. Phillimore's; and while thoroughly scholarly, is the most popular in character of all the essays in the volume. Its historical, mythological, and ethnographical elements combine to give it attractions which the "general reader" as well as the student will feel.

The other essays are by Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., on "Theories of Parliamentary Reform,"—not very illiberal, nor without cleverness, but not at all remarkable:—by Mr. Goldwin Smith, on "Oxford University Reform,"—wise and right-spirited in the main, though not so clear-sighted as we should have expected on the matter of the Middle-class Examinations, which he seems to distrust:—by Mr. Pearson, on "Hymns and Hymn-writers,"—good as far as it goes, and sound in critical feeling, but greatly short of completeness of information:—and by Mr. Conington, on "The Poetry of Pope," which is indisputably a careful and intelligent piece of criticism, but, after all, in parts rather commonplace and dull; and therefore, not worthy of its author, whom we have learnt for other performances to esteem very highly.

The "Ministers of the Free Church of Scotland" have done well to emulate the English universities, and their own Edinburgh, in the production of a volume of "Essays;" and we trust other churches or religious bodies may follow the example, and thus do something to nourish a culture and literature that shall not be unworthy of comparison with the best the old and honoured English seminaries of learning can show. The editor of this volume, however, disclaims any intention to invite comparison with the Oxford and Cambridge Essays; and asks that it may be received as "a first and feeble effort" at the elevation and encouragement of literary pursuits, by such ministers of his church as may be able to snatch leisure from their laborious profession. The book is highly creditable to the Free Church,—has great intrinsic merit; but in purely a literary point of view is susceptible of a considerable advance, which, we doubt not, succeeding volumes will show. It may be useful for some of the writers to compare themselves, even if Dr. Hanna persuades critics not to compare them, with the Oxford Essayists;—and they will, perhaps, learn thereby, to correct both the journalist tone, and the pulpit tone, which, rather oddly sometimes, blend in their own effusions.

Mr. Burns, of Dundee, writes, with large-minded Christian wisdom and sympathy, of "Catholicism and Sectarianism,"—the conclusion of his essay, especially, is deserving the consideration of earnest and practical Christians. Mr. Blaikie—an author our readers know—in an essay on "Old Testament Light on our Social Problems," shows, very suggestively, that the Bible is a manual for every-day life, and as Coleridge eloquently reasoned, for the statesman in shaping and carrying out a beneficent policy; but his views do not entirely command our assent, though all are worthy of quiet, serious thought. Mr. Walker, of "Carnwath," finds the opportunity, which only a volume on such a plan as this could afford, of vindicating the scholarship and philosophical ability of men who live and labour out of sight of the great world,—in a remarkably thorough essay on "Tertullian." Mr. Macdonald, the author of a volume entitled "Creation and the Fall"—the best work we have any knowledge of, on the orthodox side of its subject—contributes a chapter of a new work he has in preparation on the Pentateuch, on the special point of "The Offerings of Cain and Abel." But, by far the most important essay of the series is that of Dr. Edersheim, on "Bohemian Reformers and German politicians,"—a very interesting and valuable contribution to the History of Protestantism, founded on authorities, and employing materials, not generally, or at least not familiarly, known to English ecclesiastical students. The author is, we suppose, though a Free Church minister, a German by birth and education. The remainder of the essays do not call for any particular remark.

Memoirs of the Life and Labours of the Rev. Samuel Marsden, of Paramatta, Senior Chaplain of New South Wales. Edited by the Rev. J. B. MARSDEN, M.A. London: Religious Tract Society.

THIS is a piece of religious biography, which well deserved to be written, will be read with lively interest, and presents for study a character too remarkable and instructive to be lost. We are glad that the valuable materials for this life, which were in the possession of the Church Missionary and London Missionary Societies, of the Religious Tract Society, and of private individuals, have been brought together and given to the hands of the author of "The History of the Early and Later Puritans," who, though a namesake, is

no relation of the subject of his memoir. Practised beyond most in the use of biographical materials, eminent for literary ability, and known to all who have read his works for a genial and catholic spirit, the author was the very man to do justice to his theme; and has added to our enormous, yet by no means very rich, library of religious biography, a work which will be permanently reproduced, not only for the sake of the character it portrays, but for the interest to the moral and social history of New South Wales of the life it sketches, and for the place occupied by the labours of that life in the early history of missions in Tahiti and New Zealand.

The late Rev. Samuel Marsden was "a man of masculine understanding, of great decision of character, and of an energy which nothing could subdue." Perhaps "few great men ever lived whose example was more calculated for general usefulness,—for the simple reason that he displayed no gigantic powers, no splendid genius; he had only a solid, well ordered mind, with which to work,—no other endowments than those which thousands of his fellow-men possess. It was in the use of his materials that his greatness lay." Ever were his motives high, his labours constant and self-denying, and his triumphs, though he was without enthusiasm, were remarkable. "When he first arrived in New South Wales, while theft, blasphemy, and every other crime, prevailed to an alarming extent among the convicts, the higher classes of society, the civil and military officers, set a disgraceful example of social immorality." The young chaplain "single-handed confronted and at length bore down" this shameless profligacy, and the partiality of the courts of justice, which was the immediate result and consequence of the licentious lives and connexions of the magistrates. Such a man had his enemies, of course. He was libelled and insulted in New South Wales; attacked and misrepresented in England. But he persevered, conquered, and died honoured. His memory is to be revered, and his example imitated. Besides his labours as chaplain, and, at one time, magistrate, in the convict colony, he devoted himself to the cause of missions. "He planned, and was himself the first to adventure upon the mission to New Zealand," in spite of timid remonstrances, and discouragement even from captains who declined to assist in so perilous an adventure; and when, after ten years, scarcely a cannibal had become even a nominal convert, and the church at home was almost weary of the project, he was true as ever to the cause, and expended large sums out of his private resources in maintaining it. The issue vindicates him, and teaches faith and persevering energy to those who follow him. "So again with respect to the Polynesian mission; at first he showed little of that enthusiasm in which some of its promoters were caught as in a whirlwind, and carried off their feet. But high principle endures when enthusiasm has long worn out. And it was to the firm and yet cheering remonstrances of Samuel Marsden, and to the weight which his representations had with the churches of Christ in England, that the directors were indebted for their ability to maintain their ground, and that this perhaps the most successful of Protestant missions, was not finally abandoned upon the very eve of its triumphs."

Mr. Marsden died in May, 1838; and it is to be regretted that twenty years have passed away without such a memorial of him as the present volume. But what many friends, it seems, have long wished and urged, is now satisfactorily accomplished; and we thank the author for his careful and loving labours, and warmly commend their every-way admirable result to the attention of our readers.

The Boy's Book of Industrial Information. Illustrated with Three Hundred and Sixty-five Engravings. London: Ward and Lock.

THIS book, by "Elisha Noyce," is a sort of minor encyclopedia of the materials, processes, and apparatus used in manufactures and the arts, of the principal products of skilled labour which are constantly before us, and of the chief engineering works of modern times. Compressed within three hundred pages is more information than would ordinarily be obtained from many books on the subjects treated of. It is, perhaps, too brief; and on some manufacturing processes too merely general to be intelligible. But, for the most part it is accurate and clear; as it is, also, very pleasantly written. We know not where an inquiring boy could find as much and as satisfactory information on the industrial arts, imparted in a manner suited to his age and requirements, as in these pages. The illustrations are admirably executed by the Brothers Dalziel; and their subjects have evidently been selected with as much thoughtful care, as their numbers have been extended with a generous regard to the tastes and necessities of juvenile readers. The book deserves, and we hope will obtain, the highest popularity and the widest circulation.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

We have received three numbers of the *Photographic Art Journal*—a periodical which, in addition to a quantity of letter-press, gives some highly-finished specimens of photography. In the June number is a striking likeness of Miss Jewsbury, the authoress, and a picture of Stoke Pogis, the scene of Gray's *Elegy*. The July number contains a portrait of the Dean of Westminster, a view of the new Suspension Bridge at Battersea, and two stereoscopic views—a novelty in illustrative literature. Windsor Castle and a fine likeness of Madame Ristori are given in the number for August.

The *Photographic Art Journal* is likely to find an abiding place on the drawing-room table by the side of other illustrated periodicals.

The September number of *The Art Journal* continues the series of highly-finished engravings from the Royal Gallery which have been given monthly since 1855. The first illustration is the "Marriage of St. Catherine," painted by Vandyck, and engraved by Ridgway. The original is a fine work of art, and the engraving is worthy of it. "Rubens's Farm at Lacken," engraved by Willmore, is also very good, but the landscape is better than the cattle. The "Young Hussar" is from a statue of the late Lord Fitzgibbon, by M'Dowell, delicately engraved by Mote. The letter-press treats of a great variety of current topics, including Photography, by R. Hunt, F.R.S., the National Gallery, the Wellington Monument, and the law of Art-copyright; and continues the pleasant description of the Thames from its rise to its fall, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, with illustrative wood-cuts. The *Art Journal* well maintains its reputation as the favourite illustrated periodical of the day.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Comedies, by De G. Liancourt.
Early Ancient History. By Henry Menzies.
Poems. By Wm. Tidd Matson.
Two Millions. By the Author of "Nothing to Wear."
Hughes' Reading Lesson. Fourth Book.
The Poetry of Teaching. By J. Malcolm.
China. The Times Special Correspondence. By G. Wingrove Cooke.
Studies and Illustrations of the Great Rebellion. By J. L. Sanford.
Sermons. By Rev. E. Thring.
Florine. By Alex. Kay.
Letter to the Queen, from Lavinia Princess of Cumberland, &c.
Poetical Tributes to the British Bards. By Emma Blyton.
Worship Gold. By Rev. E. W. Shalders, B.A.
Household Economy. By Miss Brewster.
Bertha Darley; or, Life in her Husband's Curacies. By L. H. B.
The Story of a Boulder. By Arch. Geikie.
Prior's Poetical Works. Edited by Rev. G. Gilfillan.
Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson. New Edition.
Bishop Collin's Sermons and Addresses.
Free Theological Inquiry. By Jno. Milnes, Esq.
The Christian Sabbath; or, Rest in Jesus. By R. Macnair.
Sketch of late John Viney, Esq., of Upper Clapton.
The Age; a Colloquial Satire. By Philip James Bailey.
Songs of the Night.

PERIODICALS.

Bibliotheca Sacra and Biblical Repository—The Community wholly Biblical. Part 22—Routledge's Shakespeare. Parts 26, 27, and 28—Westminster Chapel Pulpit—Pulpit Observer, 2 and 3—The Money Bag. No. 5—Scottish Congregational—United Presbyterian Magazine—Art Journal—British Mother's Journal—Eclectic—Englishwoman's Journal—The Homilist—Matthew Henry's Exposition. Part 1—Photographic Journal. Parts 4, 5, and 6—Monthly Christian Spectator—Titan—Sunday-school Teacher's Magazine—Christian Reformer.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE LATE GENERAL NICHOLSON.—Of what class is John Nicholson the type, then? Of none, for truly he stands alone. But he belongs essentially to the school of Henry Lawrence. I only knocked down the walls of the Bunnoo forts. John Nicholson has since reduced the people (the most ignorant, depraved, and blood-thirsty in the Punjab) to such a state of good order and respect for the laws, that in the last year of his charge not only was there no murder, burglary, or highway robbery, but not an attempt at any of those crimes. The Bunnoochees, reflecting on their own metamorphosis in the village gatherings under the vines, by the streams they once delighted so to fight for, have come to the conclusion that "the good Mohammedans" of historic ages must have been "just like Nikkul Seyn!" They emphatically approve him as every inch a hakim. And so he is. It is difficult to describe him. He must be seen. Lord Dalhousie—no mean judge—perhaps best summed up his high military and administrative qualities, when he called him "a tower of strength." I can only say that I think him equally fit to be commissioner of a division, or general of an army. Of the strength of his personal character, I will only tell two anecdotes. 1. If you visit either the battle-field of Goojarat, or Cheylean-wallah—the country people begin their narrative of the battles thus, "Nikkul Seyn stood just there!" 2. A brotherhood of Fakeers in Huzara abandoned all forms of Asiatic monachism, and commenced the worship of Nikkul Seyn;—which they still continue! Repeatedly they have met John Nicholson since, and fallen at his feet as their Gooroo. He has flogged them soundly on every occasion, and sometimes imprisoned them; but the sect of the Nikkul Seynees remains as devoted as ever. "Sanguis martyrorum est semen Ecclesie." On the last whipping, John Nicholson released them, on the condition that they would transfer their adoration to John Becher;—but arrived at their monastery in Huzara, they once more resumed the worship of the relentless Nikkul Seyn. —*Raikes' Notes on the Indian Revolt.*

THE USE OF HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE.—As a railway practically reduces space; as a telescope brings distant objects near; and as a microscope reveals the unseen; so a faithful historical sketch condenses into one focus the events of ages, and enables us in imagination to reach the very poles of time, and to explore the antipodes of social conditions. We, who can breakfast in Edinburgh and sup in London, may be carried back to a period when Scotland and Ireland were unknown to England, and when the Roman

generals would only venture upon expeditions of discovery in North Britain "in the summer time!" Having sat with the Briton in his hut; having seized spear and shield and rushed forth with him when the cran-tara was planted in his village, and fiercely battled with a marauding neighbour, or a foreign foe; having stood before the Druidical altar, and shrieked with mad excitement when a human being has been ripped open, or the fires lighted around a living pile; having seen a successful robber become the chief of a tribe, and found that in his position of chief he became the greater robber, we are able to estimate more fully the advantages of law and order that now exist, and to rejoice more sincerely in the security that dwells around our British hearths. Having dwelt with a British tribe, and felt that their forests were the boundaries of freedom, and that to pass beyond those boundaries was to meet death; having wandered through their track-ways, and waded through their marshes and streams, hastening home lest the setting of the sun should cut us off from our village to become the captive of an enemy or the prey of a wolf, we can the better prize the Macadamised road, and the paved and illuminated street, or the flying train that bears us with bird-like speed to our domestic nests. And when we shall have traced the steps of progress, and learned how our present advantages grew; how difficulty after difficulty was overcome; prejudice after prejudice broken down; and triumph after triumph achieved; we shall be able to meditate not only upon that which HAS BEEN, but that which IS YET TO BE—we may find pleasure in the contemplation of progresses that are to come, and share, by anticipation, those better things which our children will in their time enjoy.—*Philp's History of Progress in Great Britain.*

Gleanings.

The National Gallery will be closed at the end of this week for the annual vacation of six weeks.

It is said in Paris Lord Palmerston has consulted the best authorities in ophthalmic diseases.

Mr. Brunel has returned to his residence, near Torquay, in an improved state of health.

The grave of "Belted Will," Lord William Howard, is supposed to have been discovered in Brampton Old Church.

A publican named Knowles was fined 40s. at the Greenwich Police-court on Saturday, for serving a man already intoxicated with liquor.

Never let people work for you gratis. Two years ago a man carried a bundle for us to Boston, and we have been lending him 2s. a week ever since.—*Preston Guardian.*

A committee of Rochdale gentlemen have resolved to present their first mayor, Jacob Bright, Esq., with his portrait, as a memento of the first mayoralty.

We understand the directors of the Crystal Palace have determined on lighting the tropical end of the Crystal Palace till seven o'clock in the evening during the winter months. The electric light will be used.—*The Builder.*

We learn from the "New American Encyclopedia" the following statistics of the publishing trade in the United States:—Among the greatest successes may be enumerated "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which 310,000 copies have been sold; of the "Lamp-lighter," 90,000; "Shady Side," 42,000; "Fern Leaves," 70,000; "Life of Barnum," 45,000; Hugh Miller's works, 50,000; and Longfellow's poem, "Hiawatha," 43,000.

An event took place on Thursday last worth recording, namely, the arrival of the first family carriage direct from Euston-square, which came all the way to Inverness without change or stoppage. It contained the family, of Mr. Fraser, of Bunchrew, with their servants and luggage, and was elegantly fitted up with every convenience a family party could desire. One of the great recommendations of this kind of carriage is that the railway companies will arrange to allow those who engage it to stop at certain places for rest and refreshment.—*Inverness Courier.*

BLANK VERSE IN THE PULPIT.—The last thing we (*Athenaeum*) should have fancied, is 't have heard within the pulpit, echoes of the form and fashion of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." In the forefront of the season, down at (then not crowded) Ramsgate, an acute Dissenting preacher, to attract a numerous gathering, advertised his fixed intention, twice (D.V.) on the next Sunday, sermons twain then to deliver, in majestic blank verse uttered. And he did it! they who listened, had a weary, weary season; season very weary had they, list'ning to the man who did it; man obese, obese his wit too. To describe we will not venture, how the pump went onward working, at each lifting of the handle, dribbling forth its stunted measure. Very painful 'twas to hear it, very pleasant to the speaker; Love was the all-graceful subject; quite unlovely was the treatment. But 'twas with a moral pointed; moral pointed very sharply; sharply pointed to the pocket; and it showed how if our bosoms glowed but with the Love he painted, we should prove it by a lib'ral coming-down at the collection.

The usual annual conventions of coloured people (writes an American correspondent of the *Morning Post*) were held in different parts of New England on August 1, the anniversary of Jamaican emancipation; and the proceedings were in many cases highly amusing as well as highly-coloured. A friend in Boston sends me a newspaper containing the following touching ballad, sung (to the tune of Susannah) at the New Bedford Convention. Pleasantly apart, and looking rationally at the artless language employed, there is a deep

meaning, as well as sentiment, in the song. I quote one verse only:—

I heard Victoria plainly say,
If we would all forsake
Our native land of slavery,
And come across the Lake,
That she was standing on the shore,
With arms extended wide,
To give us all a peaceful home
Beyond the rolling tide.
Farewell, Old Master!
That's enough for me—
I'm going straight to Canada,
Where coloured men are free.

"AND THEN"—Archdeacon Hare gives us the following specimen of the efficacious use of a story:—A professor of great reputation for wisdom and piety was once accosted by a student just entering the university of which he was a professor:—"My parents have just given me leave to study the law, which is the thing I have been wishing for all my life, and I have now come to this university on account of its great fame, and mean to spare no means in mastering the subject." While thus he was running on, the professor interrupted him:—"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what then?" "Then I shall take my doctor's degrees." "And then?" answered the doctor. "And then (continued the youth) I shall have a number of difficult cases to manage, which will increase my fame, and I shall gain a great reputation." "And then?" repeated the holy man. "Why, then, there cannot be a question I shall be promoted to some high office or another; besides, I shall make money and grow rich." "And then," the holy man gently interposed. "And then," replied the youth, "I shall live in honour and dignity, and be able to look forward to a happy old age." "And then," was again asked. "And then, and then (said the youth), I shall die." Here the holy man lifted up his voice and inquired—"And then?" The young man could answer no more, but went away sorrowful.

CHLOROFORM IN DENTISTRY SUPERSEDED.—Mr. Snape, of Chester, calls the attention of dentists to the discovery that the application of the electrical current will produce local anaesthesia.

Some few days since I was informed of this discovery, and immediately put it into operation, with results which have amply realised my anticipations. In the course of the week I have extracted upwards of 150 teeth from persons of all ranks, of both sexes, and of every age, and the testimony of each has been most satisfactory. Some persons said they experienced pain, but not so much as usual; others, that they felt no pain whatever. Some patients have said that they were conscious of the pull, but the customary pang was absent. The exclamations of many after completion of the operation have been, "Oh, how very delightful!" "How very nice!" "How very wonderful!" &c. One gentleman, who was rather sceptical, after having a tooth extracted, said:—"Well, I would not disbelieve a man now if he told me he had learned to fly." Feeling desirous of getting as satisfactory evidence as possible, I persuaded my youngest son, who is not fonder of having his teeth drawn than other boys of his age, to have a temporary molar tooth removed, in order that he might be able to tell me what he thought of it; as soon as the tooth was out he exclaimed, "That's the thing! It will do, papa!" I have found children of the most nervous temperament, whom we have had great difficulty in persuading to undergo the operation, afterwards declare, although they cried out, they felt no pain. Other children, when asked if they felt anything, answered, "Only my arm tickled a bit." From these results, I think we may venture to say we have obtained an agent that, in dentistry at least, will supersede the use of chloroform, for, however useful this chymical may be in the more important operations of surgery, I have never felt reconciled to the use of it in the ordinary operations on the teeth. In the electric current we have an agent without danger or any disagreeable accompaniment, most easily applied, and occupying scarcely more time than an operation under ordinary circumstances.

BIRTHS.

GLOVER.—Aug. 26, at Tring, the wife of Mr. Thomas Glover, of a daughter.
ELLIS.—Sept. 1, at the Grove, Hackney, the wife of Richard Ellis, Esq., of a son.
CUNLIFFE.—Sept. 2, at Leyton, Essex, Mrs. Roger Cunliffe, jun., of a son.
TRITTON.—Sept. 2, at Bloomfield, Norwood, the wife of Joseph Tritton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROWE—CARDONA.—Nov. 2, 1857, at the British Consular Office, in La Union district of San Salvador, Central America, by Henry Grant Foote, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul, Frederick Crowe, widower and missionary (late of Guatemala), to Simona Cristiana Cardona, spinster, of Comayagua, and the first visible fruits of Mr. Crowe's labours in the Gospel in the State of Honduras. At Comayagua—the capital of Honduras—the marriage of a Protestant missionary with a young lady brought up under Popish influences, aroused the active opposition of the Bishop and clergy, and united with the want of faithfulness to his official duties of the British Consul there (who under similar circumstances belied his professed principles), obliged the parties to remove into the next State in order to legalise their union. This is the first marriage solemnised in Central America under the Act (V.R. ch. LXVIII.) for facilitating the marriages of British Subjects in Foreign Countries, 28th July, 1849, according to the provisions of which it will be found registered at Doctors Commons. Mr. and Mrs. Crowe are now labouring and suffering persecution at San Miguel, in the State of San Salvador.
HOWELL—DOUGALL.—Aug. 2, at Montreal, Canada East, at the house of James Dougall, Esq., brother of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. James Howell, of Guelph, Canada West, to Miss M. Amelia Dougall, only daughter of the late James Dougall, Esq., of Dunning, Perthshire, N.B.
PERRIN—BIRD.—Aug. 25, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., Jonathan Perrin, Esq., solicitor, of that city, to Mary Jarrett, youngest daughter of Edward Bird, Esq., Burlington-buildings, Redland.
BROWN—HILLIER.—Aug. 25, at Shortwood, near Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. T. E. Fuller, of Melkham, the Rev. S. Borton Brown, of Redruth, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Isaac Hillier, Esq., Newmarket, Gloucestershire.
HURDALL—ATKINSON.—Aug. 31, at Ramsden-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. W. A. Hurdall, of Bishop Stortford, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. B. Skinner, the Rev. Wm. Flavel Hurdall, Ph.D., M.A., of Worcester, to Emily, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Atkinson, of Huddersfield.

ANDREW—MOULTON.—Sept. 1, at Mare-street Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. Wm. Kirkus, LL.B., Mr. Frederic Andrew, of Dalston, to Ellen, third daughter of the late Rev. George William Moulton, of Hackney.

ALLEN—STEANE.—Sept. 1, at the New-road Chapel, Oxford, by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., uncle of the bride, the Rev. W. Allen, to Sarah Emma, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Steane, of Oxford.

ONCKEN—STEWART.—Sept. 1, at Cotton Lodge, near Aberdeen, by the Rev. Alexander Anderson, Old Aberdeen, Paul Gerhard Oncken Esq., merchant, Hamburg, son of the Rev. J. G. Oncken, Hamburg, to Julia, eldest daughter of John Stewart, Esq.

BARKER—GRANT.—Sept. 2, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Tiverton, by the Rev. J. H. Bowhay, Mr. Thomas Barker, draper, to Miss Sarah Grant, both of Tiverton.

SLATER—HIGGS.—Sept. 2, at St. Nicholas Chapel, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. Raven, Richard, son of the Rev. M. Slater, of Plymouth, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Higgs.

THOMSON—TURNER.—Sept. 2, at St. Mary's, Walthamstow, by the Rev. Thomas Parry, Vicar, Benjamin Edward, second son of Mr. B. R. Thomson, of Upper Hornsey-rose, Holloway, to Mary Jane, only daughter of Mr. William Turner, of Walthamstow, Essex.

WILLS—PEARCE.—Sept. 2, at Argyle Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. W. H. Dyer, Edward Payson, second son of H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Channing Pearce, Esq., of Bath, and granddaughter of the late William Stacombe, Esq., of Trowbridge.

MARRIAGE—BRUNTON.—Sept. 2, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Spalding, William Marriage, of Broomfield, Essex, to Eliza Brunton, of Spalding, Lincolnshire.

FOX—CREWDSON.—Sept. 2, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Manchester, Francis Edward, son of Francis Fox, Esq., of Tottenham, to Maria, eldest daughter of Wilson Crewdson, Esq., of Southside, near Manchester.

DEATHS.

REED.—July 5, at St. Hilda, near Melbourne, of consumption, the Rev. J. G. Reed, B.A., late a student of New College, London, aged twenty-eight years.

HOPKINS.—Aug. 27, Martha Emily, the beloved child of the Rev. John Hopkins, of Horselydown, London, late of Halifax.

MACAULAY.—Aug. 29, at Edward Cropper's, Esq., Dinglebank, Liverpool, Selina, eldest daughter of the late Zachary Macaulay, Esq. [Lord Macaulay's sister.]

BEADLE.—Aug. 30, at Bishop's Stortford, Walter Clarke Beadle, the infant son of Mr. N. Beadle.

NEW.—Aug. 30, Mary, wife of Herbert New, Esq., of Greenhill, Evesham, and eldest daughter of the late John Alcock, Esq., of Gately-hill, Cheshire, aged thirty-one years.

TUBBS.—Sept. 1, at Herringwell-hall, Suffolk, Mr. Joseph Tubbs, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

NEWTN.—Sept. 2, at St. John's-wood, Basil, the infant son of the Rev. Professor Newth.

OVERBURY.—Sept. 4, at Westbury, Wilts, Benjamin Overbury, Esq., in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

DICKINS.—Sept. 4, by accident, whilst bathing, at Tyne-mouth, Northumberland, Frederick Charles Dickins, eldest son of Frederick Owen Dickins, of Blackfriars, London, aged twenty-four years.

ADAMS.—Sept. 5, at Walthamstow, Mr. Walter Adams, late of Islington, and formerly of Wymondley, Herts, aged sixty-seven years.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—I William Cole, of 12, Wood-street, Cheapside, hereby declare that I have used Holloway's Ointment and Pills for about a month, for most violent pains in the chest and stomach. These pains were supposed by the medical men of Liverpool to indicate consumption, I was told that nothing could be done for me, and that my case was hopeless. At last I was obliged to quit the Police Force at Liverpool and come to London. I was admitted into St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Even there I obtained no relief whatever, and was ultimately persuaded by a friend to try Holloway's Medicines. These effected a perfect cure in four weeks. London, July 31, 1858. Such testimony as this needs no comment.

The following are not the least remarkable among the numerous extraordinary cures without medicine effected by Du Barry's delicious health restoring Revalenta Arabica Food, of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption and debility.—Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Walthamcross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies.—Cure 48,314. Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gatacre, near Liverpool; a cure of ten years dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability.—Cure 18,216. Dr. Andrew Ure, of constipation, dyspepsia, nervous irritability.—Cure 34,210. Dr. Shorland, of drooping and debility.—Cure 36,212. Captain Allan, of epileptic fits.—Cure 46,814. Mr. Samuel Laxton, Leicester, of two years' diarrhoea.—Cure 54,812. Miss Virginia Zegers, cured of consumption, after her medical adviser had abandoned all hopes of recovery.

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."]—

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

Continued dullness is the principal feature of the English Stock Market. The position and prospects of the Money Market, the Exchange, and the specie movement, although exceedingly satisfactory, fails to arouse the least excitement. Business at the Stock Exchange has seldom been so long depressed. To-day the market is rather higher, Consols being 96½ 96½ for money, and 96½ 97 for the October account.

In the discount market there is only a moderate demand, and at the Bank the applications were limited. To-morrow an instalment of 15 per cent. on the Turkish loan, will absorb 450,000l., and on Friday the final instalment on the first Indian loan becomes payable.

The imports of the precious metals this week have been unusually large; not less than 640,000l. The exports have included only 4,000 oz. of bar silver, despatched to Rotterdam. The *Salsette* has taken 90,356l. in gold and silver for the East; and there

have been some moderate remittances of gold to the Continent *via* the outports.

The new Turkish Loan is following the course of the Brazilian Loan, which, it will be remembered, descended soon after its issue as low as 2 discount, although in the latter instance the amount apportioned to the public did not exceed 1,200,000l. The allotment-letters of the new Turkish scrip were received by the subscribers on Monday. The contractors seem to have been most liberal to persons who are considered likely to hold the loan for investment, and to have acceded sparingly to merely speculative applications. The market for the new stock opened with a somewhat firmer appearance, at ½ dis. to par; but in the absence of buyers, the price gradually receded, finally closing at 1¼ to 1 discount. Some of the *bond fide* allottees evince discouragement at the marked coldness with which the loan has been received on the Stock Exchange. To-day the scrip rallied from 1¼ to 1 discount.

Some failures are reported, including that of Mr. Carmichael, Honduras merchant, of Liverpool. His liabilities are estimated to reach about 300,000l. The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. Archibald Montgomery and Co., Australian merchants, with liabilities for about 60,000l. The disaster is consequent upon the recent stoppages in the Honduras timber trade in London and Liverpool.

It is stated that the unfortunate creditors of the Tipperary Bank swindle, who trusted to the chance of settlement by compositions, have received two dividends, amounting together to 3s. 6d. in the pound.

The weekly reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts show a partial but gradual improvement, although, at this advanced season of the year, it is not expected there will be great activity. From Birmingham the advices intimate that the iron trade continued dull, but that signs of improvement were visible, the exports to Russia being on the increase. At Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds business has generally been satisfactory, though no further advance in prices has yet taken place. In the neighbourhood of Manchester, Leicester, and Nottingham, greater activity has been apparent, and trade is evidently expanding. Even at Wolverhampton and Sheffield the prospects are considered as less unfavourable, and at Norwich business is generally brisk. From Ireland the letters refer to inactivity, and prices generally are rather depressed.

The business of the port of London during the past week has been less active; 183 vessels were announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports. There were 10 from Ireland, and 153 colliers. The entries outwards were 119, and those cleared amounted to 116, besides 29 in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been five vessels,—viz., three to Port Phillip of 2,565 tons, one to New Zealand of 419 tons, and one to Adelaide of 463 tons, making a total of 3,447 tons.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	97
Consols for Account	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	97
3 per Cent. Red.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
India Stock	—	—	—	216	216	216
Bank Stock	227	—	—	228½	229	229
Exchequer-bills	22 pm	—	—	25 pm	25 pm	25
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	15 pm	—
Long Annuities	18½	18½	—	—	—	—

Eye Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)
An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£31,538,850
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	17,068,850
Silver Bullion	—
	£31,538,850

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,689,972
Public Deposits	5,627,855
Other Deposits	13,674,798
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	793,466
	£38,336,081

Sept. 2, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 3, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.
TAYLOR, T. J., Stoke Newington-road, grocer, September 17, October 15.
BARNARD, T., Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, bookseller, September 16, October 15.
WHITE, G., Birmingham, grocer, September 16, October 7.
BULL, R. S., Newcastle-under-Lyme, baker, September 16, October 7.
WRIGHT, J., Coventry, watch manufacturer, September 17, October 9.
COOLE, W. R., Great Bridge, Staffordshire, grocer, September 16, October 7.
CATTRENS, E., Coventry, hatter, September 18, October 6.
MARSHALL, J., Tadcaster, grocer, September 16, October 8.
HALL, P., Bolton, contractor, September 21, October 12.
JOHNSON, T., West Hartlepool, shipowner, September 9, October 26.
LEWIS, A. D., North Shields, wine merchant, September 15, October 28.

Tuesday, September 7, 1858.

BANKRUPTS.
SIDDEN, S., Millbank-street, Westminster, builder, September 18, October 18.
HEDLEY, J. W., South Shields, plumber, September 10 (and not on September 8 as before advertised).
BROWN, J., Alcester, Warwickshire, seed merchant, September 22, October 8.
JACKSON, W., Great Malvern, Worcestershire, poulterer, September 22, October 11.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 6.

The supply of English wheat was moderate this morning, and fine samples realised fully last Monday's prices. In foreign not much doing, but market steady. Flour a slow sale, but fetching previous prices from needy buyers. Malting and distilling barley rather dearer, and grinding sorts in good demand at full rates. Beans and peas fully as dear. Last week's arrivals of oats were moderate, the trade however was inactive at previous rates. Linseed and cakes both steady sale.

Wheat	Barley	Peas	Beans	Linseed	Cakes
Essex and Kent, Red 46 to 48	Distilling 27 28	White 44 46	Mazagan 42 48	26 27	18 10s to 14 0s
Ditto White 43 52	Malting 28 40	Grey 44 46	—	—	6 10s to 7 0s per ton
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	Distilling 27 28	Maple 44 46	—	—	3 4 0s to 3 5 0s per last
Yorkshire Red 42 46	Malting 28 40	Boilers 44 46	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	Tares (English new) 66 70	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	Foreign 66 68	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	Oats (English new) 26 27	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	Flour, town made, per	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	Sack of 280 lbs 41 43	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	Linseed, English 54 56	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	Baltic 54 56	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	Black Sea 52 54	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	Hempseed 42 44	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	Canaryseed 78 80	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	112 lbs. English 11 12	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	German 11 12	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	French 11 12	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	American 11 12	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	Linseed Cakes, 18 10s to 14 0s	—	—	—
—	Distilling 27 28	Rape Cakes, 6 10s to 7 0s per ton	—	—	—
—	Malting 28 40	Rapeseed, 3 4 0s to 3 5 0s per last	—	—	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6 1/2d to 7 1/2d; household ditto, 5d to 6 1/2d.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 6.—In cloverseed no change to quote; French samples of new are held at very high rates. Trefoil was steady in value. Trifolium incarnatum brought high rates. The new white mustardseed was offered on lower terms, and taken off very slowly. New Canaryseed was a large supply with a limited demand, at irregular and much reduced quotations. New winter tares realised about previous rates.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 6.

The bulk of the foreign stock, owing to the extreme scarcity of food in the north of Europe, continues to reach us in very poor condition; and there is now very little prospect of any improvement in it for some time. There was a very large supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, but its general quality was miserably deficient. On the average the beasts were not worth more than 9d each. The trade ruled heavy at drooping prices. From our own grazing districts a fair supply of beasts came fresh to hand; but the condition of the stock was by no means first rate. The prime Scotch, shorthorns, &c., were in moderate request, at barely stationary prices, the highest quotation being 1s 10d per 8lbs; otherwise the beef trade ruled heavy, at a decline in value compared with Monday last of 2d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 50 Scotch; and from Ireland, 780 oxen, &c. The show of English sheep was moderate, of foreign extensive, and nearly 1,500 head came to hand from Ireland. The condition of most breeds was inferior. Prime Downs and half-breds were in fair request, at full quotations; but the heavy sheep were 2d per 8lbs lower than on this day se'night. There was scarcely any inquiry for lambs, and our quotations must be considered almost nominal. The lamb season is now just closing. For calves—the supply of which was good—we had a heavy demand, at 4d per 8lb less money compared with Thursday last. Pigs were in fair request, at very full prices. The supply was good.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	Second quality	Prime large oxen	Prime Scotch, &c.	Coarse inf. sheep	Second quality
3 0 to 3 4	3 6 to 3 10	4 0 to 4 6	4 8 to 4 10	3 2 to 3 4	3 6 to 3 10
Pr. coarse woolled	Prime Southdown	Lge. coarse calves	Prime small	Large hogs	Neatm. porkers
4 0 to 4 6	4 8 to 4 10	3 8 to 4 2	4 4 to 4 8	3 2 to 4 0	4 2 to 4 4

Lambs 4s 4d to 5s 2d.

Sucking calves, 17s. to 23s.; Quarter-old store pigs, 18s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 6.

We continue to have a steady demand for prime beef, mutton, and veal, at very full prices. In other kinds of meat only a moderate business is doing at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

Inferior beef	Middling ditto	Prime large do.	Do. small do.	Large pork
3 0 to 3 4	3 6 to 3 10	3 10 to 4 0	4 2 to 4 4	3 0 to 3 8
Small pork	Inf. mutton	Middling ditto	Prime ditto	Veal
3 10 to 4 6	3 2 to 3 4	3 6 to 3 10	4 0 to 4 6	3 8 to 4 0

Lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Sept. 6.

TEA.—The market is very quiet, but prices are steady. No business of any importance has been transacted.

SUGAR.—There is a very limited inquiry, and the quantity announced for public sale during the week is small. Prices, however, are firm; and in the refined market there has been only a moderate business done, at about late rates.

COFFEE.—No sales of importance have been effected, and the inquiry for plantation Ceylon is limited to a small quantity, chiefly for home consumption; for export, however, there is a fair demand, and prices are in most instances well maintained.

RICE.—The demand for good East India descriptions for home consumption has been active, and prices are steady; other qualities met with little support.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 6.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 15,495 firkins butter and 1,610 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 7,899 casks butter and 704 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very firm last week, and a good business was transacted, the finest mild descriptions being most in demand, and for such an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt was realised, at which the market closed with a healthy appearance. In foreign no particular change. The bacon market was very flat, and a further decline of fully 1s per cwt was submitted to, without causing any increased disposition to purchase.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 6.—These markets continue to be extensively supplied with potatoes, in excellent condition. Although a large business is doing in them, prices rule low. Regents are selling at 7s to 9s, Shaws 5s to 7s, and inferior qualities 4s to 5s per ton. Last week's imports were only 10 bags from Rotterdam.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 4.—Trade continues brisk. Apples and pears are still brought from France in large quantities. Lisbon grapes are becoming more plentiful. Apricots are somewhat scarcer. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazils, 16s do; Spanish, 14s do; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kilndried, 20s do. Among vegetables are some

nice cauliflowers. Peas are now scarce. Greens are plentiful, as are also French beans. Potatoes are largely supplied, and green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Sept. 6.—The reports of the new growth continue in every respect satisfactory. In some of the districts picking has partially commenced, and will be general during the present week. About 500 pockets of the new growth have arrived at market, a portion of which have been sold at prices ranging from 60s to 65s for Sussex, and from 65s to 75s for Kent, but the currency is not sufficiently settled to give any extent to the trade. Duty, 260,000 to 270,000.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 6.—Notwithstanding that the amount of business done in our market, during the past week, has been only moderate, the value of all kinds of wool continue to be freely supported. Deep-grown qualities are mostly in request, chiefly for shipment to the Continent. The future prospects of the market are highly favourable. Of foreign, all current qualities can be disposed of readily at prices rather in favour of sellers.

OILS, Monday, Sept. 6.—There is a moderate business doing in linseed at 33s per cwt on the spot. Rape is less active, but the best foreign refined in worth 48s 6d. Coconut steady, at 36s to 39s, and palm 33s to 38s 6d. Olive sells readily at 45s for Gallipoli. Fine sperm, 87s to 89s; pale seal, 38s to 39s 10s; cod, 34s 10s to 35s; and pale southern, 37s to 37s 10s. Spirits of turpentine, 36s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 6.—Since Monday last a full average business has been transacted in tallow, and prices have had an upward tendency. To-day the demand is steady, and P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 51s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 51s nett cash. Rough fat 2s 9d per 8lbs.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 6.—Owing to the short supply, market realised last day's prices.—Haswell's, 17s; Lambton's, 17s 6d; South Kellie, 16s 9d; Wylam, 14s; Hastings, 15s 9d; Walker's Primrose, 12s 6d; Russell Hetton's, 16s; Gosforth, 15s. Fresh arrivals, 26; left from last day, 4; total, 30.

Advertisements.

A YOUNG PERSON, of highly respectable family, who has had some years' experience in the MILLINERY, is anxious to Engage herself in a good House of Business as IMPROVER.
Address, M. P., Post-office, Burnham, Essex.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, a situation as COUNTERMAN in Town or Country; has had Ten Years' Experience, and can have Three Years' good character from his last Employer.
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MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

S. J. GILLESPIE'S HAIR RESUSCITATOR
S. has been tested for twenty years, and has never failed as a perfect cure for acute baldness and impoverished hair.

"47, Upper John-street, Fitzroy-square.
"Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that, having lost nearly the whole of a good head of hair, it was perfectly restored by using your Resuscitator.—I am, yours truly,
WILLIAM ADAMS."

Inventor and Proprietor, S. J. GILLESPIE, 161, Tottenham Court Road, W. (near Shoobred's), London. Price 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., duty included. Original testimonials from Members of the College of Surgeons, and others, for inspection.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages the are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of
"THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON,"
impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—
Price 1s. 1 1/2d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsoiled testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

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The discoveries in Medical Science enabled Dr. Edd Jebb to combine the above vegetable drugs in such a manner that the properties of one do not destroy those of the other, and this discovery is only known to the executors of Dr. Edd Jebb.

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NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

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NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

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credible authority, that Mr. JAMES BACKHAM, Operative Chemist, Norwich—the INVENTOR of the CELEBRATED LINT for the cure of Piles—has discovered an unerring remedy for ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS, except from actual malformation. This is truly a most important event. So confident is the Proprietor of its efficacy, that he guarantees to send fresh supplies, if required, free of postage or any other extra charge whatever. The price is 10s. 6d., and under such conditions we should not hesitate applying immediately to him.—Crisp's Monthly Magazine.
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NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

Indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, flatulency, phlegm, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaints, hysteria, neuralgia, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, eruptions, impurities, irritability, low spirits, diarrhoea, haemorrhoids, headache, debility, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea, and sickness (during pregnancy or at sea), sinking, fits, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, also Children's complaints effectually removed by

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Which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies in illness, and is moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only Food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids cured without medicine by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food.

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forms a most agreeable renovating beverage; it effaces in sickness, general debility, and eruptive complaints, is supported by the testimonials and recommendation of nearly all our metropolitan physicians and medical gentlemen, and it has been recommended by their letters to Her Majesty's Commissioners, also to the H. E. I. Company, as a specific in fevers and other affections of the blood.

The late Dr. Prout characterised its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

Wm. Stevens, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., states in his work on West India fevers that wherever the saline treatment is adopted, the fatal yellow fevers are deprived of their terrors.

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The late Mr. Guthrie, Army Medical Director.

Dr. Septimus Gibbon, of the London Hospital.

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Further testimonials and directions for its use in disease accompany each bottle. To be obtained of most respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the country, and direct from the maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, in bottles at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

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USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has
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THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
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They cleanse the stomach and bowels of all viscid humours, and, in connexion with the Sarsaparilla, remove all long-standing diseases of the blood. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

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